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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Glass Says Big Banks Hoard

France Calls Painlevé Cabinet

Germany Specifies Arms Cut

Dr. Lowell Asks U. S. Decision

Egypt Turns Out New Pyramid

SENATOR CARTER GLASS relieves American bankers of any charge of overboldness. In fact, they are not nearly bold enough. The conservatism of numbers of member banks of the Federal Reserve in not discounting large supplies of eligible paper, he declares, amounts to cowardice. These bankers are pilloried as the big, bad hoarders. The blame and shame can no longer be attached solely or even primarily to the scared little fellow who is asked to crawl out from under the bed and fish his money out of the mattress. Happily, there is much and immediate hope even for the big, unbold banker. He will be encouraged to set free eligible assets of $8,500,000,000 by the new Glass-Steagall measure, for which this pleasant promise is made: "It will do more to restore confidence in 10 minutes than all the mass meetings ever."

¶ ¶ ¶

¶ France asks Paul Painlevé, twice Premier and often Minister of War, to form the new Cabinet. A Deputy of the Left, he seeks to form a nonpartisan Government to hold until the April elections. President Doumer chooses Painlevé after consulting André Tardieu, home from Geneva, whose prestige holds. M. Tardieu is expected to have place in the new Cabinet and to be returned to the Disarmament Conference, where matters of greatest importance to the French now come to discussion. The conference wants Tardieu, not because it supports his international police force idea, but because in arriving at reduction agreement with True Spokesman Tardieu it will have accomplished its difficult objective—arrived at agreement with France.

¶ ¶ ¶

¶ The Disarmament Conference hears Germany argue for specific limitations. Proposals voiced by Dr. Rudolf Nadolny are drastic, involving both abolition and restriction. Naval items urged are the elimination of battleships and the limiting of guns to a fraction under the British and American 12-inch caliber. The greatest warcraft allowed would be of the tonnage and armament of the German Ersatz Preussen. The definite proposals forward the general idea, and of little importance is the criticism made, which might be made against any nation giving its idea in terms of its own experience—that the tailoring proposed is a neat picturing of its own measurements.

¶ ¶ ¶

¶ President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard delivers a brief, momentous message on the war in the Far East. He faces the microphone for the first time to urge Americans, with Europe and the Orient listening in, to decide whether the United States shall join with the League of Nations in boycotting Japan if it persists in violating its covenant, treaty and pact obligations in China. Beyond doubt, his solemn, considered words register deeply in the public consciousness. Nothing effective can be done, he explains, except the United States concur. The necessity of definite decision he embraces in his impressive, closing words: "He that willeth not the means willeth not the end."

¶ ¶ ¶

¶ London sees economic forces advancing to the relief of a world gold famine. In 1931 gold worth nearly 100,000,000 sterling—twice as much as usual in a year—poured into the world stream. The increase is attributable to a higher premium, relaxing of hoards, more active mining, and a contribution instead of absorption on the part of India. Even at best gold is bound to vanish. It vanishes out of most hands so promptly that people forget the natural law under which it struggles—that even a hard metal must yield to energetic grasping and clutching and wear out.

¶ ¶ ¶

¶ Egypt rocks with excitement over a fresh find. A pyramid, built about 2800 B. C., is discovered in the Giza sands. Its base, of 5000 square yards, makes it rank along with the big three. It may contain the sarcophagus of Miss Cheops. Only the base remains, the rest having been carried away—perhaps to be used in other pyramids. Ancient builders were that odd. The Egyptians destroyed to build anew. Their unwitting contemporaries the Mayas of Yucatan built one magnificent temple squarely upon another. Odd, yes, but understandable. With each unfoldment in his thought the modern human does the same thing—forgets what was glorious yesterday in his eager expressing of the vision that still glows with dawn.

¶ ¶ ¶

¶ India sees 1300 political prisoners released in Northwest Frontier Province. Conditions have changed vastly among the lately turbulent peoples at the foot of Khyber Pass, which so often debouches fighting tribesmen. With Moslem Leader Abdul Ghaffer Khan removed, his "red shirts" are softening to the extension of democracy to them by the Indian Government, disbanding and turning in their red uniforms. The officials win confidence by deserving it. Moslems and Hindus know it is not a closed thought that opens jail doors.

Reich's Former Rulers Nearly Get 'Pay' Cut

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Feb. 17

FORMER rulers of Germany who are receiving financial compensation from the republican Government for the loss of their station under various acts of settlement escaped a reduction in their allowances yesterday by only one vote in the Reichstag Law Committee.

Ten committeemen voted for revision of the settlements and 11 against it. Previously two Communist motions to discontinue the allowances altogether on the ground of the country's financial distress were defeated.

Glass Accuses Member Banks Of Hoarding

Reserve Units Timid, He Says, of Realizing on Eligible Assets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The Senate resumed discussion of the Glass-Steagall credit liberalization bill today amid expressions of bipartisan support that guarantee quick passage by as big a majority as in the House.

Today's discussion centered largely on amendments and on the differences distinguishing the Senate measure from that passed by the House. In general, the Senate bill makes it more difficult for member banks of the Federal Reserve System to tap the almost limitless supply of reserve credit than does the House bill.

Chief among the amendments was the clarifying clause introduced by Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut, coauthor of the bill, which calls for exhaustion of eligible securities by banks before they may secure advances on assets not now open to discount.

Asserting that the banks "have ceased to function," and the present fiscal crisis is due to "cowardice" of the reserve banks, and not the Federal Reserve System itself, Senator Glass, before an attentive Senate yesterday, revealed there are still $8,500,000,000 of eligible assets in possession of member banks, and that they have discounted only $465,000,000.

Senator Glass declared member banks are either hoarding or feel compelled to keep unnecessary stocks of paper in reserve.

Out of 7600 member banks there are now only 91 without eligible assets for discount at Federal Reserve banks, if they care to get additional funds, Senator Glass declared. A compilation of official statistics showed, he said, that out of 383 member banks in Boston only three are without some eligible assets; in New York four out of 876; in Chicago only five out of 960.

Both Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.), from Arkansas, minority leader, and Senator George W. Norris (R.), of Nebraska, also charged banks with hoarding assets.

Senator Glass charged that foreign countries, "notably France," had threatened America's gold supply. The real purpose of the bill he said was "to put foreign nations on notice that if they, in conjunction with their business men, want to raid our gold supply, we will be prepared."

Figures show some $38,000,000 in gold were withdrawn Tuesday for shipment to France, including $24,000,000 representing the tenth and eleventh transfers of earmarked gold, made by the Bank of France. this makes about $178,000,000 in gold sent to France this year.

Millions Distributed By Finance Corporation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Millions of dollars have been poured into the foundations of the American business structure during the last two weeks by the Reconstruction Finance Coroporation.

Working quietly, day and night, the huge credit organization has devoted its first attention to small banks. The total already distributed is estimated at more than $100,000,000, exclusive of the $50,000,000 turned over to the Department of Agriculture.

BRITISH FREE 1300 PRISONERS IN INDIAN AREA

'Red Shirts' Disbanding in Section Where Subversive Movement Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DELHI, India, Feb. 18—More than 1300 political prisoners have been released from jails in the Northwest Frontier Province the past few days. This action on the part of the authorities offers remarkable proof of the decline of subversive activities in this region into which the famed Khyber Pass debouches.

It is the proximity of Khyber pass—for centuries the gateway into India of marauding tribes—that makes the unsettled conditions of the Province particularly dangerous. Much satisfaction is therefore felt in official circles at the turn events are taking.

During recent months the anti-Government campaign was in full swing in the Province. It derived its chief inspiration from the Moslem leader, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who is allied to the All-India National Congress.

The Khan's "Red Shirts" organization began as a movement to obtain social amelioration but was soon commandeered by Congress leaders for anti-Government policies. The Khan is in prison and his Red Shirts are voluntarily disbanding themselves. At one place in one day 90 sets of Red Shirt uniforms were handed to the police by villagers who expressed contrition for their activities.

Villagers in the Peshawar district of their own volition submitted petitions to the British authorities promising to take no more part in Red Shirt activities, many declaring they were unaware their campaign was directed against the British.

Further proof of the changed atmosphere is discerned in the fact that the annual fair at Charsadda is held without restrictions. Charsadda has long been the main center of Red Shirt activities and peace in this locality implies definite improvement of conditions all over the Province.

Efforts are still being made to revive agitation in many places but it is significant that there is a growing desire among people in Peshawar, capital of the Province, to dissociate themselves from the Congress, which is composed chiefly of Hindus whereas they themselves are Moslems.

Pyramid Is Found Buried Under Sand Of Giza in Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CAIRO, Feb. 18—Buried beneath the sands of Giza, vestiges of a fourth large pyramid have been discovered by the Egyptian archæologist, Prof. Selim Hassan. The base measures more than 5000 square yards. The monument appears to have been constructed about 2800 B C.

It is believed it was built as the tomb of a queen of the fourth dynasty. Excavations will be continued in hope of finding a sarcophagus.

There are a number of pyramids at Giza in addition to the three well-known ones, but most of them are much smaller than the latest discovery. The base of the biggest pyramid, Cheops, measures about 62,000 square feet; the second one, Khafra, 54,000; and the third, Menkaura, 13,600.

From the meager details available it appears that practically the whole of the new discovery is demolished except the base. Probably the stone was used for building purposes—a fate which nearly happened to other big pyramids. The outer covering of the pyramid Cheops actually was shipped to Constantinople to build a mosque for a Turkish sultan.

But this will not necessarily mean that the sarcophagus is disturbed, since the burial chamber in a pyramid usually is below the ground level. In none of the other pyramids, however, was the chamber found to be intact. In any case, the find is of unusual interest, since the location of most pyramids already is known from inscriptions and this source indicates there used to be a pyramid to Cheops's daughter, Hentsen, in this locality.

New Depth of 24,000 Feet Found In Great Suboceanic Trough Off Cuba

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—A new profile and a new maximum depth of the great suboceanic trough in West Indian waters, known as the Bartlett Deep, have been found by the United States navy contingent of the International Scientific Expedition, now on the first part of a 4000-mile cruise, according to word just received at the Navy Department.

A message received by Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, U. S. N., hydrographer of the navy, from natural scientists on board the S-48 and Chewink indicates that by use of the special zonic depth finder installed in the ships, the expedition has "obtained a new profile of the Bartlett Deep, east of the existing one, to Grand Cayman Island and has found a wider bottom, deepest at the edges, the maximum depth being approximately 4000 fathoms," or 24,000 feet.

A full report, following a complete analysis of the computations, is expected to shed new light on this tremendous ocean trough and its possible connection with earthquakes in the countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea, navy officials said.

The discovery of the deep was made in 1880 by the United States coast and geodetic survey ship Blake, commanded by Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N. The greatest depth previously recorded was obtained by the U. S. S. S-21 in October, 1928, when a sounding of 3770 fathoms was measured at a point 20 miles south of Turgina Point, which is 55 miles west of Santiago, Cuba.

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Reich Proposes Naval Limits Which Affect American Policy

German Spokesman Urges Abolition of Battleships and Equality of Forces Between Victorious and Defeated Powers in World War

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 18—Drastic proposals urging sharp cuts in some armaments, especially naval forces, and entire abolition of others, were today presented by Herr Rudolf Nadolny, acting chief of the German delegation.

The News

Germany chose a moment toward the close of the general debate to elaborate proposals

Its Setting

which through their technical completeness are a more serious approach to arms limitation than any since those made by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, then American Secretary of State, at the opening of the Washington Conference. They thus mark a new stage in the technical history of arms reduction.

Its Significance

But, politically, Germany's proposals are considered here to be heavyfooted and inept. Some aspect of the proposals treads on nearly every national position, including the American, which is directly contrary to most of the German naval clauses.

Germany openly put its veto on any arms treaty which would not equally apply to groups of defeated and victorious nations. Its proposals are drafted in the name of equality and equivalent security for all. And in their general objective, critics agree that they would achieve a fairly equitable measure of disarmament.

But here and there proposals are particularly tailored to Germany's own armament measurement and to the disadvantage of other countries. For example, naval proposals include abolition of battleships and retention as the greatest warcraft of vessels of 10,000 tons, carrying guns of 11.2 inches caliber. This happens to be exactly that of the Ersatz Preussen and the caliber of guns adroitly cuts just below American and British craft with 12-inch guns.

Such points and Herr Nadolny's manner of delivering them, which was unconciliatory in the extreme, have robbed Germany's national position, which otherwise gains neutral support, of much of its advantage.

Although the German proposals include much which will meet opposition from many different delegations, they also include much which will find support. Therefore it is likely that from the whole body of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

GRANGERS TAG GAMBLING BILL 'A SMOKE SCREEN'

Executive Committee Goes on Record as Opposing Proposed Measure

"A smoke screen for an obnoxious practice" is the label placed by the executive committee of the Massachusetts State Grange on proposed legislation to aid agriculture and the old age assistance fund by legalizing gambling in Massachusetts.

In a statement repudiating the proposal embraced in a bill now in committee at the State House, the committee went on record at its session here today as opposing any attempt to legalize betting on horse racing in Massachusetts. The parimutuel betting bill was characterized as "vicious and unsound." At the same time the committee recommended an amendment to the old age assistance law to provide money through an adjustable head tax.

The committee's statement:

"The Massachusetts State Grange is absolutely opposed to any plan which would legalize gambling on horse racing for any cause whatsoever. To raise money by this means for the encouragement of agriculture or to provide funds for the old age assistance, seems to the Grange to be wholly improper and ill-advised. Massachusetts should continue to encourage agriculture. Old age assistance should be provided on some self-sustaining basis. The Grange expresses its entire disapproval of using these two worthy causes as a smoke screen for legalizing a form of gambling which is obnoxious to a very large percentage of the residents of the State.

"Such a course would be pandering to the spirit of avarice and desire to get something for nothing, which is tending to break down the best traditions of New England life. It would be setting at naught the principles of thrift and honest work for reasonable return which we are striving to inculcate in our young people.

"The proposal to provide for the needs of elderly people left without reasonable means of support, through the ill-gotten gains and generally recognized evils of the race track, which would result from the passage of this bill, seems to the Grange to be vicious in the extreme. It would result in a distinct lowering of our standards of life and thought.

"The State Grange is opposed to the way in which the present old age assistance law is now financed. It has consistently opposed the law except on some self-contributing basis. At the first hearing on the present old age assistance law the Grange favored an adequate head tax as a means of finance of the law. The Grange is still of the opinion that the most satisfactory means of financing the law is through a head tax assessed on each resident of the State over 20 years of age, assessed annually.

"The present $1 head tax on men is clearly inadequate. The head tax should be paid by women also and should be large enough to meet the total expense each year, whatever the cost may be under the existing law or any subsequent extensions which may be made. The Grange is of the opinion that the law should be amended so that such head tax could be adjusted from year to year to meet the known costs, under the present law or any subsequent changes.

"The Grange believes that a system like this would prove sound and workable and that it would not be in any sense a dole, as after a period of years each person would have contributed directly to the fund which would be available to him in later years. It would be fundamentally sound, while the proposal to get this money from a tax on horse race gambling is as vicious as it is unsound."

NEW EDUCATION PROGRAM URGED BY DR. FINNEY

Vocational Guidance Association Told Broader Outlook Is Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—The recent democratic trend in education in the United States necessitates adoption of a program suitable to a type of student that never patronized the schools in years gone by, Dr. Ross L. Finney, associate professor of educational sociology at the University of Minnesota, told the opening session of the annual convention of the National Vocational Guidance Association here today.

Sentimentality about the chances of an office boy working up to president of a corporation, Dr. Finney termed a "fetish of yesterday." The different levels in industry, he said, have become almost airtight and workers must be trained to each level.

The new educational program, based on the fundamental of vocational training and guidance, he said, is more "revolutionary than Bolshevism," but out of it, he predicted, will come a contented citizenship in which every person will find himself in a vocation where his abilities match the requirements.

Dr. Finney charged that educators in the country need a broader outlook. They are patching up the old systems and trying to make them do, he said. He did not predict shortening the cultural education given in schools. Specialization, in his opinion, should be delayed until a student is about 17.

He advocated two-year university courses for quasi-professional workers, who in a democracy have the same right to training as the professional, he said. "Hundreds of skilled and semiskilled workers in the country should be given this training if we are to have a bona-fide democracy," he told the meeting. Such training, he said, would give dignity to what are now only "pick-up" jobs.

Advocating the continuance of cultural training in the schools, the speaker pointed out that such education is necessary for intelligent participation in the home, community, political and all other fields of society where its members need to behave alike.

Extension of Records

Considerable extension of high school records to show vocational abilities was also urged by Dr. Finney. "It is not enough to find in the records the nationality of Johnnie's parents but every fact that could be related to discovering a suitable profession for him," he declared.

Present industrial conditions have shown that specialization in education is not so important as versatility and adaptability, Dr. Finney declared. Pointing to the middle-aged worker who has been thrown out of employment by technological changes, he said that vocational guidance is as necessary in adult education as in the high school. He referred to those who have lost their jobs because of change in methods of production as "victims of progress," and declared that "either society must retrain them or come automatically to the dole." They were, he said, "institutionally victimized and must be institutionally rehabilitated."

The subject around which the association's program this year centers is "Vocational Guidance in a Changing World." The meetings will continue through Sunday. Dr. Frank A. Woodward of the Gordon Junior High School greeted the members this morning on behalf of Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools of the District of Columbia. Dr. George E. Meyers of the University of Michigan presided.

PAINLEVE SEEKS FRENCH CABINET OF CONCILIATION

Few Changes Expected in Paris Delegation at Arms Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 18—M. Paul Painlevé, former Prime Minister, is attempting to form a new government to succeed the Laval Cabinet, having been requested by President Doumer this morning to undertake this task.

The President of the republic announced his choice of M. Painlevé only after an interview lasting more than one hour with M. André Tardieu, Minister of War in the Laval Government, who returned this morning from Geneva with other leading members of the French delegation to the Disarmament Conference.

M. Doumer had probably made his decision last night following a day filled with interviews with political leaders, but withheld announcement of his decision until after consultation with M. Tardieu, who actually exerts more political influence than any other political leader. M. Tardieu appears certain of a post in the new Cabinet and the French delegation to Geneva will probably undergo few, if any, changes.

M. Painlevé is a man of the Left, belonging to the same party group as M. Aristide Briand, but he desires to form a government which will be as nonpartisan as possible and serve as a ministry of "conciliation" which will rename the French delegation to the Geneva conference, vote the budget, and carry on as peaceably as possible until the parliamentary elections in April or May. Whether he will succeed in forming such a government and whether if formed it can stand before a Senate dominated by the Left and a Chamber controlled by the Right remains to be seen.

M. Painlevé is a Deputy, not a Senator, and in choosing him President Doumer has departed from customary procedure of asking a Senator to form a new government in cases when the Upper House has precipitated a ministerial crisis.

M. Painlevé was Prime Minister in 1917 and again in 1925 and has repeatedly served as Minister of War. He is widely known as a mathematician as well as a man of politics.

Legislative Halt Leaves Tax Issue In 'Air' in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 18—Paying taxes is a habit, a necessary habit, and government begins to wabble if people get out of the habit. Once let taxes slip out of their groove and there is no telling where they will end—or how government can run.

This is a lesson in habits which Chicago, with its missing year of taxes and its unpaid public employees, is learning, and it had yesterday a new bit of instruction in it. The Legislature, called in special session several months ago to help it out, adjourned for 60 days right in the middle of its job.

Its sudden halt left the city more puzzled than ever as to how to keep going. Politics, which had previously delayed action, was intimated to have caused the further postponement until after the state primary in April.

One of the chief issues left stranded by the Legislature was when the next taxes for Chicago will be collected and how. The bills will be sent out at once, it was declared by local officials after failure of the Legislature to act. Some interests here had wanted the next tax payment delayed until Oct. 1. The scheme to fund Chicago's taxes, making them immediately light and spreading the unpaid balance over 20 years, was hit by the recess. The Chicago Real Estate Board has been working for months to "lift" part of the taxes.

He Heads Gathering Of School Workers

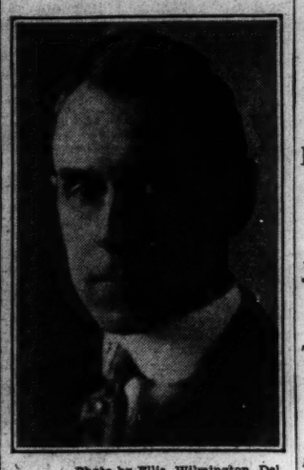

Photo by Ellis, Wilmington, Del.

BURTON FOWLER

Original Work Called Need In Child Training

Progressive Educationists Open Convention in Baltimore

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18—The attitude or habit of original thinking and doing is essential to the children of today, if they are to solve the new situations of modern life, according to Mr. Burton Fowler, president of the Progressive Education Association, which opened its twelfth annual conference here yesterday. This creative thinking, originality, he said, whether encouraged through clay, paint, wood, student government or a classroom committee, is a priceless asset to the educational system that can produce it.

"Who," he continued, "will have the sense to solve our unprecedented traffic problems? Who is going to have the wisdom and leadership to cleanse the stables of municipal corruption? Who can unravel the riddle of unemployment? What generation will end war? Obviously only the one that possesses greater originality in meeting new situations than we seem to possess."

"Learning and reciting set amounts of subject matter chiefly out of textbooks in courses taught practically the same way every year, as in traditional methods of education, does not equip children to recognize and handle these situations, progressive schools claim," said Dr. Laura Zirbes, professor of education and director of University Elementary School, Ohio State University. "Only in schools that have an experimental, laboratory attitude and that are courageous enough to teach children to use freedom wisely and to think fearlessly, can this be done, they say.

"But even such schools must beware of making set patterns—progressive patterns—which they insist upon following. Human nature would rather follow patterns than face each problem freshly. Even the children of progressive schools often demand to carry out a progressive project in a certain way merely because they 'did it that way last year.'"

Tried Methods Best

Recognizing the value of tried methods in a given situation is different from solving the situation in a traditional manner, she points out. The true progressive school, therefore, she said, is not even "progressive" in set ways, but is constantly trying out and evaluating fresh approaches to situations.

"Progressive education is now past the stage of having to fight for its ideals," said Dr. Eugene Randolph Smith, headmaster of Beaver Country Day School, Boston. "In many cities of the United States, superintendents of the public school sys-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Washington, N. C., Isn't Mean About It If Washington, D. C., Did Cling to Name

WASHINGTON, N. C., Feb. 18 (AP)—This North Carolina city, claimant to the honor of being the first place in the United States named in honor of George Washington, will celebrate his birthday Monday with a mammoth community birthday party.

A huge "cake," 30 feet in diameter, is being erected on the courthouse lawn and will contain 200 candles symbolizing the bicentennial of the birth of Washington.

Citizens are going to attire themselves in colonial costumes, and a program of speaking, singing and other special features has been planned.

What the Mayor of Washington, D. C., may say to the Mayor of Washington, N. C., also is arousing interest. Two or three years ago the two Washingtons had quite an argument over their respective names.

Washington, N. C., suggested the national capital adopt some other cognomen, due to confusion which occurred in mails, express and freight shipments.

Washington, D. C., registered an indignant refusal, despite the fact the North Carolina city claimed priority rights to the name As a matter of fact, Washington, D. C., was regarded by local residents as quite resentful about the proposition.

To show that Washington, N. C., bore no hard feelings, Mayor S. R. Fowle has extended an invitation to the commissioner of Washington, D. C., to be here Monday night and join "the original Washington" in celebrating the birth date of the illustrious man for whom it was named.

De Valera Victory Appears Assured

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Feb. 18—Unless there is an unlooked-for change at the last moment, a sweeping victory for Eamon de Valera seems assured as the result of the general election in the Irish Free State. Latest results show the Fianna Fail, Mr. de Valera's party, has 27 seats; the Government Party 17, Labor 2, Farmers 1, Independents 5.

Counting of votes is still in progress in the western part of the country which is regarded as Mr. de Valera's main stronghold. Mr. de Valera's program includes doing away with the Anglo-Irish treaty and abolition of the oath of allegiance which Dail members take to the King, so dramatic possibilities may be raised if the anticipated defeat of Mr. Cosgrave, leader of the Government Party, materializes.

TRUCE ENDS, JAPAN SENDS ULTIMATUM

Peace Move at Shanghai Halts as Bombardment Is Renewed

JAPANESE TERMS HELD TOO DRASTIC

Tokyo Reported to Have Demanded New Concession in Shanghai

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 18—Representatives of the Sino-Japanese armies met this morning to discuss settlement of the Shanghai situation, but it is understood that the Japanese presented demands of such a severe nature that the Chinese rejected them, upon which the Japanese are said to have issued a new ultimatum demanding withdrawal of the Chinese forces.

The demands, verbally communicated to the Chinese delegates, are expected to be formally written and presented at 9 o'clock tonight to the Mayor of Shanghai, Gen. Wu Te-chen, and include a demand for Chinese withdrawal, complete demilitarization of a large section of the Yangtze mouth, embracing Shanghai, and the Chinese expect it to be followed up by a demand for a Japanese concession at Shanghai.

This morning's conference was attended by Major-General Tashiro, Japanese Chief of Staff; Vice-Consul Shirai and Major Takahashi, with representatives of the Mayor and General Tsai Ting-kai, garrison commander, the conference being held in the French concession.

While it was expected that Gen. Tsai Ting-kai would meet General Uyeda, the Japanese commander this afternoon, the meeting did not take place, owing to the unfavorable character of the morning meeting.

While the Chinese express willingness mutually with the Japanese to withdraw a reasonable distance from Shanghai, they refuse to withdraw the distance demanded by the Japanese. Following the deadlock in the conversations, the truce ended and fighting was resumed this afternoon, the Japanese launching a heavy bombardment.

New Stimson Protest On Action of Japan's Troops Is Expected

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 18—The Government spokesman yesterday revealed that Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, the Ambassador to America, had telegraphed to Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, following his conference with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, at Washington on Monday, asserting that Mr. Stimson is preparing a new protest to Japan in connection with the landing of part of the Japanese troops in the International Concession at Shanghai.

Mr. Debuchi said that Mr. Stimson told him he was amazed at Japan's action in using the Settlement as a basis for operations against the Chinese, since Mr. Stimson had previously understood that Japan's troops would not land in the Settlement.

In view of the gravity of the situation, Mr. Stimson said he was preparing a new protest which would be forwarded to Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, the American Ambassador, asserting that the United States holds Japan responsible in the event of the Chinese endangering American lives and property in the Settlement, while attempting retaliations against the Japanese.

Mr. Debuchi vainly attempted to dissuade him, asserting that the majority of the Japanese forces never touched the Settlement. Those who did merely landed at the Japanese wharves, marching through a small section of the Settlement to assume their positions outside the international area. Mr. Debuchi described Mr. Stimson as being "greatly excited."

Mr. Forbes said he had not received any new communication yet.

It is understood that the British and French Ambassadors have requested information about the nature of the ultimatum which is soon to be handed to the Mayor of Shanghai and the Chinese commander.

Regarding the ultimatum, the spokesman said that Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, had telegraphed to Mr. Yoshizawa yesterday declaring that efforts to induce the Chinese to withdraw were hopeless and requested permission to deliver the ultimatum as soon as seems advisable. Mr. Yoshizawa replied approving, so that it is understood that the communication may be handed to the Chinese shortly demanding that they withdraw at least 20 kilometers northwest of Shanghai.

The spokesman said that Mr. Shigemitsu is informing the powers' representatives at Shanghai regarding the situation, intimating that Japan would not oppose their participation in any negotiations occurring during the time limit before the ultimatum expires. The vernacular press believes that the ultimatum will be of 48 hours' duration.

The spokesman thought it probable that Lieut.-Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, the Japanese commander, would allow the Chinese to retain control of the Lunghwa arsenal, the mint and the Chenju wireless station, with small garrisons, provided that these were disarmed and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

NEWSPAPER'S VALUE FOUND IN ITS USEFULNESS

Harvard Business School Speaker Says Press Has Improved

Analyzing the value of a newspaper as a commodity, Mr. Samuel P. Weston, of New York City, in his talk before the faculty and student body of the Harvard Business School last evening, emphasized usefulness as the controlling element of a newspaper's success, in that by its business and informative value to the clientele it serves, it forms a clearing house and exchange for information.

"Information," he said, "is a vitally necessary commodity in this complex civilization of which we are a part, and as such is actuated and controlled by the working of economic commodity laws. The ingredients of a newspaper commodity are found in the economic structure of the field, the character of its industries, the occupational engagements of the population units, their degree of compensation and the translation and interpretation of these elements."

Mr. Weston illustrated the fact that the various fields of newspapers for the most part are intensely localized business undertakings and stressed the differences in the economic structures of each field, characters of populations, and their occupational engagements and their effects upon the structures of various newspapers. He pointed to Boston and its field as having specialized in fabricating manufacture as its main economic factor; in New York the largest single element is finance; Chicago, manufacturing, mainly primary conversion; Kansas City, agriculture and industrial conversion of agricultural products; and in Los Angeles, the climatic element. "All these economic elements react upon the text structure of the newspapers in these fields."

Comparing the newspaper of today with that of twenty years ago, Mr. Weston notes a distinct improvement. "The newspaper is an ever changing commodity," he said, "constantly growing and increasingly more valuable. In this it reflects the change which is going on in the standards of the nation. We are becoming more definite, more factual; the papers of the future will become more definite, more factual; and their reporting more objective. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the newspapers are above criticism, but I do firmly believe they are very true mirrors of the standards of the populations they serve.

"The Christian Science Monitor is an example of a most excellent newspaper which is indigenous to the Boston field, yet whose own field or sphere of influence is not geographically limited. Its text structure, its handling and interpretation of current events, is based on the creation of a product for convenience and advantage to the selective clientele it so ably serves. It is indigenous to the Boston field, which is the fountainhead of its ethical doctrines, because it interprets and translates the thoughts and beliefs of a definite segment of population of this field and in greater degrees, of individuals and groups of individuals throughout the world."

Speaking of Boston newspapers in general he said that though one might disagree with individual papers on certain particulars, yet nowhere in America can be found a city in which the newspapers are more adequately and honestly fulfilling their engagements to the people.

Reich Proposes Naval Limitations

(Continued from Page 1)

their propositions much can be salvaged.

Basically Germany asks that the military restrictions placed upon the Reich by the Treaty of Versailles now be extended to other powers. As regards navies Germany urges fixation of maximum tonnage for any ship at 10,000 tons with 11.2 gun caliber.

Limitation of Tonnage

The Reich wishes for prohibition of aircraft carriers and submarines entirely, and limitation of tonnage for all other classes of ship, as well as definite limitation of nonfloating material—the Washington and London treaties leave such material at one side.

Naval personnel is to be recruited according to German plans only by voluntary enlistment, with the proportion of officers curbed. Coastal defense forts are permitted but forts controlling natural waterways are banned. The latter point reveals again the characteristic fault of German proposals, for it is a particular attack at the French Rhine forts.

Land armaments in the German view are to be checked by attempting abolition of conscription, and, failing that, rigid control of trained reserves. Officers are limited and police, gendarmeries, etc., controlled.

Heavy artillery outside of fortresses is banned and fortresses near frontiers are prohibited. Again this proposal hits at the French line of steel and concrete along the Rhine.

Prohibition of Tanks

Tanks are outlawed. All air armaments are prohibited and stocks destroyed, training of military aviators and preparation of any form of air war is strictly forbidden.

The Germans also would ban gases for military purposes, bacteriological warfare, and preparation as well as utilization of these arms. Manufacture and export of arms would be put under rigid control.

The Reich, however, refuses to accept budgetary limitation, and will only favor publicity for budgets. Here once more French critics find a flaw, for they charge Germany is prepared to spend large sums in perfecting arms like pocket battleships, which in reality violate treaties.

Such are the German plans. It is recognized they have many admirable aspects and some of their drawbacks are not insurperable. But the German case was admittedly presented badly.

Mr. Constantin Mayard of Haiti said his government had not intended to be represented at Geneva, but reading cables about French proposals, it had sent him here to give the League army strong support. While critical of the Washington Government regarding Haiti, Mr. Mayard paid tribute to the liberalising of policies under President Hoover.

Australia's Forceful Plea

Sir Granville Ryrie of Australia gave the support of one more British dominion to effective reduction in armaments. After his set speech Sir Granville dramatically cast aside his notes and in a moving appeal pictured to delegates what the World War meant to his remote country and begged that a similar catastrophe be prevented from recurring. His peroration was the most emotional piece of speaking the conference has thus far heard and it made a deep impression upon the delegates.

Mr. Alexandre Malinoff of Bulgaria completed the list of speakers for the day. He complained of the abolition of conscription in Bulgaria, and the justice of his plea was recognized when it is recalled that the economic system of his country makes conscript soldiers necessary for building many badly needed public works.

The conference has only seven more speakers for the general debate and the list is unlikely to be extended. Therefore debate can comfortably end this week barring unforeseen events, and next week will see the opening of important discussions in the great general committee.

New Disarmament Rôle Seen in German Position

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 18—Pleased by the Reich's Geneva proposals, German opinion regards the country as having adopted a new disarmament rôle. The nation is seen to be abandoning the position of critic of the schemes of other countries and advancing its own proposals.

Although following lines Germany has long advocated, the proposal put forth by Herr Rudolf Nodalny goes considerably further, with detailed suggestions of armament limitation.

The German proposal adheres closely to the disarmament system imposed on the Reich by the Versailles Treaty, which, it is pointed out here, was the product of the best allied military thought. The object of the Versailles restrictions, it is said, was to make Germany incapable of starting war. The German view is that if other nations desire to eliminate the possibility of war, they need only simulate Germany's position. Germans thus declare their plan tests the measure of the Conference's sincerity actually to disarm.

It is emphasized here that the German scheme concentrates on quality, instead of quantity of arms. This is regarded as harmonizing proposals of other countries who have also demanded abolition of bombing planes, etc. If Germany asks suppression of tanks and submarines, military aviation and heavy artillery, it only proposes what it has itself been compelled to accept.

'Baby Bonds' Issue Is Needed at Once, Knox Tells Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — Col. Frank Knox, chairman of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization, in charge of the White House antihoarding campaign, today recommended to President Hoover that some form of government-backed security be issued immediately in denominations small enough to attract hidden funds.

No definite form of the proposed issue was decided on, Colonel Knox explained, following the conference. However, it is expected that securities, in whatever form they take, will be in denominations of not more than $50, and bear adequate interest.

At the same time Colonel Knox today reported that the response to the antihoarding campaign has been enthusiastic from every quarter.

Colonel Knox expected to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury today. Meanwhile agencies now organized throughout the nation are ready, he said, to begin operations.

Funds secured from the sale of the "baby bonds," so-called, will, it is expected, be deposited in local banks in the various sections of the country where the agencies are located.

DISARMAMENT CALL VOICED BY BELGIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—In Belgium, "battlefield of Europe," voices are being raised in behalf of peace, added to the general demand for disarmament.

A recent well-attended meeting, organized by the Pacifist Association of Brussels, was presided over by Mr. M. H. Lafontaine, vice-president of the Senate and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1913.

A resolution was adopted and sent to the Government asking that the Belgian delegates do all in their power in insure the success of the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Drinking Arrests Reach Low Mark at Huron, S.D.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HURON, S. D., Feb. 18—A new record has been made in Huron since Jan. 1, according to Mr. A. W. Hopkins, chief of police. Only two persons have been locked up in the city jail for intoxication in that period, he says.

Both were transients, and they obeyed a command of the police to leave the city after spending one night in jail. Chief Hopkins expressed himself as pleased at the record.

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Eighteen Scouts—Eighteen Nations

SCOUTING AS A GOOD-WILL AGENCY IS DEMONSTRATED IN THIS PICTURE. EACH SCOUT IS FROM A DIFFERENT COUNTRY

RELIEF PLANNED IN $125,000,000 ROAD MEASURE

Democrats Consider Bill for Big Addition to Regular Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — Increased appropriations for federal highway construction is now the only form of unemployment relief Congress is likely to pass this session, it became apparent here today.

Democratic leaders of the House were considering bringing out a bill introduced by Representative Edward B. Almon (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Roads, to appropriate $125,000,000 for public road work. The sum would be in addition to the $100,000,000 appropriated annually for federal aid highways, but would not require the states to match the federal funds as is required for the regular highways funds.

Resort to this measure followed defeat in the Senate of the Costigan-La Follette bill for direct federal relief to the unemployed. House leaders pointed out that since the Senate had thereby set itself against the theory of direct federal relief it would be fruitless to clutter the House calendar with legislation foredoomed to failure in the Senate as well as almost certain presidential veto.

Public road work would not, however, they point out, be subject to the charge of "dole," but would provide work legitimately and to an end which would benefit the entire public.

They are inclined to the view that such a measure would be a valuable supplement to the President's reconstruction program and would not conflict with the President's determination to oppose any form of direct federal relief for emergencies which he believes should be met by state and local charity.

Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas said yesterday he considered the measure had distinct merits, and he might favor its favorable report to the House by the roads committee. At the same time, he said he thought no direct relief bill had a chance of enactment, and it would, therefore, be useless for the House to consider one.

The necessity the House is under of devising new taxes to meet all additional appropriations is another reason why its leaders have set their faces against large relief appropriations.

Leisure to Study Finer Things Seen In Economic Shift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18—If the industrial problem can be solved through a shortening of working hours, thereby giving employment to all, there will be a leisure "for everyone to discover the richness of the things of the spirit," Dr. Herbert J. Tily, president of the Strawbridge & Clothier Department Store said Tuesday, in an address before the school of commerce at Temple University.

Dr. Tily declared that "we have many things that ought to benefit humanity but because of misthinking and clash of interest the astounding picture is presented of want in the midst of the greatest abundance the world has ever known."

In the progressive achievements of industrialism, Dr. Tily pointed out, the world has placed the wrong emphasis on money, regarding the dollar as wealth instead of a means of exchange of wealth.

"Isn't it reasonable," he said, "to try to find a way to combine selfish and warring interests? If the work of the world can be done by having everyone work only three hours, then that should be the tendency. With that comes the problem of use of our leisure. We're going to get, if we are right in our thinking, a coordination of thinking and feeling and execution of the world's work in less time. Prepare yourselves for that day. The world is rich in the things of the spirit. Don't neglect them."

Season your SOUPS with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE and taste the difference

Scouting's World-Wide Appeal Shown in Spread of Movement

Seeds Traveled Overseas From England to Sprout in Many Other Countries Since Experiment on Brownsea Island in 1907

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By HUBERT S. MARTIN

Director, Boy Scouts International Bureau

I often wonder what Lord Baden-Powell would have thought if, when he tried out that little experimental camp on Brownsea Island, off the south cast of England, in 1907, from which was born the Boy Scout movement, he could have known that he was founding a movement which, in the course of a few years, was destined to spread to almost every country of the world; that he was sowing the seeds of a world-wide brotherhood which, within his own lifetime, would be acclaimed by sovereign and government as one of the greatest potential factors in the development of international relations leading to world peace.

Let us see how the seeds of this remarkable movement, having found good soil and brought forth fruit in Great Britain, traveled overseas to sprout into healthy groups in countries far distant. Two years after the original experiment was made the Chief Scout made a foreign tour which included a visit to Chile. The Chileans immediately adopted the scheme with enthusiasm, and formed the nucleus of the Boy Scouts there. News of the joys of Scouting thereafter spread rapidly, and so fired the imagination of youth that boys formed themselves into little patrols and troops in Switzerland and Japan, thus bringing about the need for some central organization.

Other Follow Suit

Educational authorities then began to prick up their ears, and social movements, such as the Y. M. C. A., and more recently the Rotary Clubs in some of the South American countries, followed suit, and it is to them that the first steps in the formation of Scout associations are due.

For example, in Denmark Scouting was started in the famous Hellerup School by the headmaster, and today the National Commissioner of Det Danske Spejderkorps is one of the original Patrol Leaders in that first troop, with a record of continuous membership and service during the intervening years—certainly a fine and inspiring achievement.

If I could gather together my personal Scout friends in one group they would represent most parts of the globe. The more I mix with them and get to know them the more convinced do I become that be he white or black, brown or yellow, a member of one of the great public schools of England or a native Scout of the West Indies, a boy is a boy the world over, with like characteristics—the same responsiveness, the same love of adventure, the same boisterousness, and to a large extent the same innate sense of honor.

He wants to DO things—not merely to learn about them—and Scouting gives him the opportunity. It is interesting to see how this "doing" takes effect in different countries, and how those countries specialize in the various branches of Scouting according to their individual bent. In Scandinavia, for instance, the natives are keen and skillful swimmers, and of all the many activities, the Scandinavian Scout has, perhaps, specialized in this art.

Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, Polish and Roumanian Scouts are particularly clever at handicrafts; French Scouts are apt decorators, and ornament the interior of their headquarters in particularly effective ways; while a camp fire singsong cannot fail of success so long as Austrian and Dutch Scouts are present.

Tents Differ

Different countries emphasize their individuality, too, in the matter of their tents, and an observant Scout can quickly tell which nationality is inhabiting which part of an international camp by this very distinction. Some tents might almost be termed luxurious, others will be as simple as they can make them, while others, such as those of the Czech, can always be recognized by a curiously novel erection which is partly walled in with rough hewn logs.

Scouting is still in its infancy, and boys belonging to the movement have yet to grow up before they can prove as men what the training has done for them. But there are many outstanding figures in the world today who, as former Scoutmasters or Commissioners, learned in every sense to "Be Prepared." Among them the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India, was formerly a Scoutmaster of a troop in which his son was Patrol Leader; Lord Somers, former Governor of Victoria, Australia, was at one time Commissioner for Hereford, and is, today, a Chief Scout's Commissioner; Lord Eustace Percy, former Minister of Education, was for some time Scoutmaster of a troop in the United States; Sir Charles Fergusson, former Governor-General of New Zealand, was formerly District Commissioner in Scotland; Sir Philip Game, Governor of New South Wales, was a District Commissioner; and Count Paul Teleki, twice Premier of Hungary, has been an active Scout Commissioner for many years, and is now Chief Scout of the Hungarian Boy Scouts Association.

In these ways is being built up an ever-increasing framework of friendships among the nations which in time cannot but have an influence on international understanding and amity.

[This, the second of a series of articles on Scouting, the first of which appeared Feb. 11, will be followed on Feb. 25 by one on United States Girl Scouts, on March 3 by one on European Girl Guides, on March 10 by one on United States Boy Scouts and on March 17 by one on European Boy Scouts. The series will be continued with articles in the above order on the first, second, third and fourth Thursdays of each month.]

EMPIRE DAY PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A suggestion made by the women's committee of the fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition that only Empire products be used throughout the British Empire on Empire Day was indorsed here by the executive of the Imperial Daughters of the Empire. Seven hundred branches of the order throughout Canada have been asked to support the idea

ACTION ASSURED CANADA FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Provincial Conference to Be Called to Provide Ways and Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 18—An eight-hour working day throughout Canada in consonance with the labor clauses of the Versailles Treaty, which was indorsed by Sir Robert Borden on behalf of the Dominion in 1919, was urged in Parliament yesterday by Mr. Peter Heenan, former Minister of Labor.

As the Supreme Court of Canada had ruled that this was a provincial matter he moved that the Government call a conference with the provinces without further delay and "take appropriate steps to insure the fulfilment of our treaty obligations."

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader, was strongly in favor of such action, and thought that it should include a minimum wage law, thus precluding employers from reducing wages when they reduced the hours. He deplored the following of an "antiquated constitution" when it interfered with the course of justice and reform and questioned the right of a government to sign a treaty when it lacked the power to see that it was carried out.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, expressed entire sympathy with the motion and promised, as soon as conditions seemed propitious, to call a conference with the provinces for the purpose of dealing with this and several other matters pertaining to labor.

"I am very proud," he said, "of the work that Canada has already done on behalf of the wage earner."

The motion was carried without division.

'Secret Six' Chief Backs Crime Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 18—Support for congressional bills punishing interstate kidnapping operations and use of the United States mails for extortion letters was urged on 800 business men at a luncheon of the Chicago Association of Commerce here yesterday by Col. R. I. Randolph, former president of the association, and promoter of the "Secret Six," a semiofficial crime-fighting organization.

Criminal syndicates, Colonel Randolph pointed out, have turned from bootlegging, gambling, vice and bank robbery to kidnapping as their easiest source of revenue.

The bill in the United States Senate, making it a crime to take a kidnapped person across a state line, and the bill in the House of Representatives making it a grave violation of the postal laws to mail extortion letters, are to come up in committee hearings on Thursday and Friday of next week, Colonel Randolph said. He urged the 800 business men present to write their representatives in Congress in support of these bills.

Christian Science Churches to Mark Washington Year

As a part of the nation-wide observance of the George Washington Bicentennial and in accordance with a provision of The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, a special service will be held in The Mother Church and in many Christian Science branch churches and societies throughout the United States and its territories.

Branch churches in Boston and vicinity which will hold their special service on Monday, Feb. 22, at 10:45 a. m., are: Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, and First Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Cambridge, Chelsea, Concord, Dedham, Lexington, Lynn, Marshfield, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, Reading, Somerville, Waltham, Wellesley and Winthrop.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Winchester and Third Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, will begin this service at 10:30 a. m. on Monday, while branch churches in Hingham, Medford and Needham will start it at 11 a. m., and the Braintree church at 10 a. m., on Monday.

Two branch churches near Boston are to hold the bicentennial service on Sunday evening, Feb. 21; the church in Woburn, beginning it at 7:00 p. m. and the church in Malden at 7:45 p. m.

At these services, the special George Washington Bicentennial Bible Lesson prepared by The Christian Science Bible Lesson Committee will be read. First Readers in the churches may read at that time also a brief address suitable for the occasion which has been issued by The Christian Science Board of Directors, and the Proclamation by the President of the United States also will be read at many special services directly after the singing of the first hymn.

After 15 Years on Puzzle He Asks for the Answer

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 18 (AP)—Mr. G. H. Gregerson, of Davenport, Ia., is persistence personified — but he finally gave up. He has written to an Omaha newspaper as follows:

"About 15 years ago, you had a puzzle in your paper. Up to date I haven't been able to work it, and as I have never seen your answer to it, I have my doubts as to whether it may be solved."

Unable to find either the puzzle or the answer in its files, the newspaper has appealed to its veteran readers for assistance.

DEPARTMENTAL SUPPLY BILLS ENGAGE HOUSE

Farm Credit Act With Fund of $10,000,000 Is Passed by Big Majority

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The House turned back to work on regular departmental supply bills today after having added one more relief measure to the number it has promptly approved in its rapid legislative march.

Late yesterday it passed by a vote of 151 to 35 the Agriculture Credit Corporation Act, designed to make available to small coöperative agricultural credit groups $10,000,000 of the unexpended balance from last year's drought relief fund.

The farm relief measure took up only a single day's debate. It had been preceded, however, by several weeks of intensive work in the agriculture committee. Representatives of all the major farmers organizations and of farm credit institutions appeared at the hearings and indorsed the measure as one calculated to make available to farmers much needed credit.

It is intended to do the same thing for farmers that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was designed to do for business and the Glass-Steagall bill for banks. No new appropriation is necessary.

Under its provisions individual members of agricultural-credit corporations, livestock loan companies or similar organizations may borrow from the Government fund up to 75 per cent of the par value of the capital stock in such organizations which they hold, provided there is at least $10,000 paid up capital stock in the organization.

The loans to individuals will make possible both formation of new local agricultural credit organizations and an increase in the borrowing capacity of existing ones by enabling their members to purchase larger blocks of stock. It was the primary object of the drafters of the bill, however, to make possible the establishment of more such organizations.

The bill is based on the policy of establishing local group responsibility for agricultural loans. Under the system individual loans to members of the organization are limited to less than the total capital which is deposited with the intermediate credit bank.

In case of default of an individual the intermediate credit bank makes up its loss from the deposits of the other members of the group.

CANADIANS RETURN HOME

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18 (AP)—Figures compiled yesterday by the Immigration Department show a persistent trek of Canadians homeward from the United States. In seven years 281,677 have returned of which 254,889 were Canadian born.

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VOTE UNLIKELY TO HALT TOKYO POLICY IN CHINA

War Ministry's Ascendancy Held Too Powerful to Be Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The result of the general election to be held Feb. 20 will have little, if any, effect on Japanese policy in Manchuria in the opinion of official American observers in Tokyo.

There is little prospect that the Minseito Party, headed by Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, will win an absolute majority in the Lower House in the election. But even if it should, and if a new Minseito government should be formed, Japan's policy with regard to the Manchurian question would scarcely change.

A Minseito Government was in power, with Baron Wakatsuki as Premier, when the army started its campaign in mid-September, which resulted in complete elimination of the authority of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang in Manchuria and the substitution of independent Chinese régimes pledged to coöperate with Japan.

That government was forced to resign in December because of its financial policy and dissension within its ranks. But the present Seiyukai party Government which followed it generally continued along the same lines the policy which the army is working out with regard to the Manchurian provinces of China.

Leaders Proceed Cautiously

American officials here believe that the recent policy in Manchuria has been determined very largely by the army and that the War Office will continue dominant in Manchurian affairs for a long time to come. The army's program has not been entirely clear. There has been so much propaganda, so many plans and countrplans, and so many divergent elements working for control that a majority of Japanese themselves have no idea what the outcome will be. All are agreed, however, that Japan will retain almost absolute control of the Chinese Eastern Provinces.

Military leaders have been proceeding cautiously since the occupation of Chinchow, but the guarded remarks of a number of them indicate that they are determined that the minimum the army will accept is an independent Manchurian state, with Japanese advisers whose advice will be backed up with Japanese bayonets and machine guns. If this plan is carried out, Manchuria unquestionably will be a virtual protectorate of Japan and the Japanese army will assume responsibility for its defense.

The working out of the final Japanese program will require months and possibly years, it is believed. Meantime the virtual truce between the Government and the army on the question will continue. The army will continue to reserve to itself the right to determine the basic policy. The Government will have to accept that plan and it will be up to the Foreign Office to square the army's actions with foreign opinion, and to handle foreign diplomatic questions arising from the army's actions, as best it can.

Army Makes Final Decisions

The military authorities consult the Government regarding most of the steps they take in Manchuria and the militarists are ready to change their plans if the civilian elements in the Government can convince them that a contemplated line of action is wrong. The army, however, has been making final decisions, and if opposed, there is every likelihood that the militarists would tell the Government to cease opposition or face overthrow and the establishment of a military dictatorship.

In view of this situation, which the average Japanese voter understands perfectly well, the Manchurian issue is playing little part in the election campaign. The basic issue is the Government's financial policy. The Minseito charges that the present Seiyukai régime wrecked the gold standard in Japan and set the country back financially at least a decade. The Seiyukai replies that world events forced Japan to abandon the gold standard and that the new Premier, Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, moved wisely when he re-applied the former embargo on gold exports as soon as he assumed power.

New Peace Move Fails at Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

that their peacefulness was assured. The Government's instructions were merely general in nature, leaving the details to Mr. Shigemitsu's and Mr. Uyeda's discretion.

The spokesman refused to comment on the League Council's note to Japan pending its receipt from Geneva. He indicated once more that Japan is too busy to pay much attention to the League's proceedings.

The Manchurian political committee continued its discussions at Mukden regarding the proclamation of a new independent Manchu-Mongol state, discussing the draft project for the declaration of independence.

Meantime the White Russians' and Koreans' delegations have urged the hastening of the independence requesting that they be given full rights of citizenship in the new nation.

Japanese Express Regrets for Assault On U. S. Vice-Consul

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Further information on the killing of two British sailors yesterday in the International Settlement of Shanghai has been received here by the Department of State from Admiral M. M. Taylor, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic fleet.

Admiral Taylor declared that the Chinese fired on Japanese positions, approximately 40 shells falling in the Hongkew district. One shell, apparently fired by the Chinese at a Japanese man-of-war in the Whangpoo River, struck the Hongkew wharf in the Japanese settlement, killing two British seamen.

The recent dropping of Japanese shells in the United States Marine sector of the settlement, Admiral Taylor stated, had received the attention of the Japanese naval commander, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomuro. Regrets had been expressed and the assurance given that such firing would be stopped.

The cable further stated that additional Chinese troops had arrived in Shanghai and that the bulk of the Japanese front had been taken over by the army, only a small part now being held by the navy.

In reply to the protest lodged by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, with the Japanese Consul-General, over the attack on Mr. A. R. Ringwalt, American Vice-Consul, Mr. Cunningham has advised the Department of State, that an effort to discover the offenders has been promised by the Japanese Consul-General.

The Japanese reply to the American protest was as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb. 11, calling my attention to the case in which Vice-Consul A. R. Ringwalt, a member of your staff, was interfered with and submitted to indignity by supposed members of the Vigilance Committee of Japanese nationality. For this unhappy incident, I wish to express my deep regret to your good self as well as to Mr. Ringwalt.

"I lost no time in giving my instructions to the police authorities of this Consulate-General to investigate the case carefully. According to their report, Barchet Road . . . in view of the fact that the Chinese troops . . . have repeatedly attempted their counter-attacks upon the Japanese units stationed there, has been almost completely deserted by Japanese residents.

"Therefore, those members of the so-called committee who submitted Mr. Ringwalt to the rough treatment seem to be the ones who did not reside in that section, but went there from somewhere else.

"However, should we find a clue leading to the arrest of the offenders, they will, of course, be dealt with in accordance with the law.

"Taking this opportunity, I wish to express my hope that when any members of your staff are desirous of getting access to the danger zones in the future, would you be good enough to notify me in the meantime so that I may dispatch someone of my staff to accompany them or otherwise render them such other assistance as is possible?"

Japan Files Objections To Meeting of League As Requested by China

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 18—Sitting back with air of having faithfully accomplished one overdue duty by the despatch of a stern note to Japan, the League Council last night and today proceeded to the next task, which is preparing the way for a meeting of the Assembly of the League.

The Japanese are raising again the same legal objection by which they attempted, first, to prevent an American sitting on the Council and, second, to prevent an appeal to Article 15 of the Covenant. The same long juridical pleas which delayed the Council before are now being filed.

The Japanese delegation claims that China's time to call the Assembly has expired and that its note "referring the dispute to the Assembly," without actually setting a date for that meeting, is not adequate. Moreover, in their second line of defense the Japanese say that even if the Assembly meets it cannot be convened for a month.

Jurists are today working on these points, but it is felt that they can safely be dismissed, although it is not expected that the Assembly will be held before the second week in March.

Awaiting a reply from Japan to its strong appeal, the Council is marking time, but with the closest watch on Shanghai in case an opportunity arises to use the moral force of the League.

Meanwhile Geneva believes that official views in London and Washington are evolving so rapidly that before long the Council may be empowered by its guiding members to act in a forceful manner which many have wished from the beginning.

COAL MINERS STRIKE IN POLISH DISTRICTS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Feb. 18—A serious coal strike began today in the Dombrova and Cracow coal districts. The miners' union sent an ultimatum yesterday to the owners, demanding withdrawal of wage reductions and threatening an immediate strike in case of refusal.

All the unions are solidly behind the movement, and the metallurgical unions are considering the possibility of supporting the miners.

NORMALCY SEEN IN ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 17 (By U. P.)—The Minister of the Treasury said yesterday that he is confident the economic condition of the country soon will be restored to normal, and that Ecuador will go back on the gold standard. He said he expected that the directors of the Central Bank at their forthcoming meeting will support the emergency financial measures of the Government.

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Highway Bridges of Today and Yesterday

SPANNING VERMONT STREAMS

Upper Picture—New Steel and Cement River Street Bridge at Bethel Village. Lower Picture—Old Covered Wooden Bridge at Taftsville Village, Town of Hartland.

ECONOMIC BAN ON JAPAN NEXT, DR. LOWELL SAYS

Duty of League When Other Efforts Fail Outlined by Harvard Head

Participation of the United States in an economic boycott of Japan is justified through the Kellogg-Briand pact and the Nine Power Treaty to which the United States is a signatory, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, told a national audience in his first radiocast last night.

It is the duty of the members of the League of Nations to prohibit trade and financial relations with Japan if it is found that Japan resorted to war without submitting the dispute to arbitration, Dr. Lowell declared. The futility of notes and protests, he said, have been demonstrated by events in Manchuria and Shanghai.

Action of League members will be valueless without the concurrence of the United States, nor will any sanctions be seriously entertained without that concurrence, in his opinion. The future attitude toward war may well depend upon the decision that the great powers make in this crisis, he indicated.

Following is the text of Dr. Lowell's address:

There are times when nations like men may be called upon to take momentous decisions, and in such cases it is well to reflect upon them beforehand, rather than be unprepared.

The events in Manchuria, and still more at Shanghai, have shown that mere protests by other governments, and the public opinion of neutrals, will not alone restrain the use of armed force to attain a nation's ends.

China has asked for an extraordinary session of the Assembly of the League of Nations to consider the acts of Japanese troops upon her soil. If it shall be found that Japan has resorted to war without submitting the dispute to arbitration, to judicial settlement or to the Council of the League—no one of which has been done—it will be the duty of all the members of the League under Article XVI of the Covenant to prohibit trade and financial relations of their countries with the Covenant-breaking state, and to prevent all intercourse with that state by the people of any other state whether a member of the League or not.

Obviously this cannot in fact be done in the case of Japan without the concurrence of the United States. Nor will such action be seriously proposed without assurance that, if taken, this country will concur. The United States is not a member of the League, or subject to any of its obligations. But she is a party—as is also Japan—to the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Paris, and there can be no doubt that Japan, contrary to the pact has sought to settle a dispute by other than pacific means. Both are parties also to the Nine Power Treaty for the maintenance of the integrity of China; and Secretary Stimson in his note of Jan. 7 has virtually served notice on Japan that she has violated its provisions. We are, therefore, entitled to take the steps necessary to cause the observance of the treaty, Japan having practically refused to arbitrate the matter.

No one proposes that we should act alone. But if the League should be disposed to act to restore peace, what will our Government do? Will it refuse to join in severing commercial relations, and thereby prevent almost all the rest of the world from bringing to bear the economic pressure that would certainly stop the present bloodshed; or will it act in harmony with other nations to stop it? Will it let those nations know whether it will stand with them or not?

Not only the progress of this conflict, but also the future attitude of the world about war, may well depend upon our decision.

He that willeth not the means willeth not the end.

Dr. Lowell was introduced by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, who said: "Our friends in the Far East should not be kept ignorant of how America feels in the present crisis, nor should the European nations be kept ignorant of how necessary we feel coöperation is. Our Government should be told in no uncertain terms by a great host of our citizens that a war and such a war as threatens would imperil the existence of world order."

U. S. Postal Rates To Foreign Lands To Go Up April 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Three will be no two-cent letter rate and no one-cent rate from the United States to any foreign country after April 1, 1932, according to announcement today from the Post Office Department.

Beginning April 1, 1932, postage rates on letters to South and Central America and to Spanish possessions in northern Africa will be increased from 2 to 3 cents for each ounce or fraction. On single post cards the rate will be increased from 1 to 2 cents and on double post cards from 2 to 4 cents.

The postage rate on letters and post cards destined for Canada and Newfoundland was similarly increased the first of last September, and the increased rates on letters and post cards for Great Britain and possessions became effective on Nov. 1, 1931.

It is estimated that a total increase in revenue of $3,500,000 will result from the raise in rates to all foreign countries.

COVERED BRIDGE LEAVING MAIN VERMONT ROADS

Steel and Cement Succeed Wood in More Than 1000 Structures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Steel girders and fashioned cement, in the last four years, have supplanted more than 1000 of Vermont's stalwart old sentinels — the covered, wooden bridges.

Few of these sturdy landmarks remain on the state highway systems, although it is estimated that several hundred still tinge the atmosphere with romance along the hedged-in bypaths where the roar of high pressure traffic can be heard only faintly in the distance.

While the speed of modern vehicles is said to have loosened the joints of many of the wooden structures, some of which were built as early as 1830, the flood of 1927 necessitated most of the current bridging activities. There were 1500 spans swept from their foundations at that time, most of which have been replaced by structures carefully designed to withstand the shock of future torrential waters.

Modernization of Bridges

Modernization of Vermont's bridges during the last few years is the fourth step taken by the State to provide safe and smooth transportation across its thousands of tree-hedged streams and rivers. The primitive method was to drive stakes into the stream beds, indicating the water levels for safe fording by horse and buggy.

When high water came, the residents of small towns were isolated, temporarily. Under these conditions the genius of the period struck fire and developed the earliest form of bridging in the State—logs with plank floorings. Even at best, these structures were only of temporary use, for they were usually washed away when the rivers became tumultuous.

The advent of the covered bridge marked the State's third era in the extension of facilities for carrying its highways across the rivers and creeks. First it was through the river. Next it was on it. And lastly, genius decided that the road must go over the water. But unfortunately, experience revealed that even when the road goes over the river, the river cannot always be depended on to remain under it. Rising to unprecedented levels in 1927, the rivers washed away about 1200 of the wooden structures and 300 others.

It was also found that the old-type bridges were weak in their foundations, especially in the depths to which they were carried in respect to the stream bed, according to Mr. A. D. Bishop, engineer. The previous policy was to carry foundations down three feet below the lowest point in the stream at bridge site. The inadequacy of this plan was taught when the flood scoured six to eight feet below the original stream bed.

Demands of Future

Vermont's new bridges have been built with all due regard to the failures of the past and the prospective traffic demands of the future. The 520 spans built during the last 10 years on the present marked-out state highway systems represent an outlay of $6,000,000. This program, and the recently expanded program, were completed through town-state-federal coöperation.

For the first time in four years, 1931 brought some relief from the terrific strain of abnormal bridge-building which Vermont has endured since 1927. Vermont is a State, not of huge bridges, but of numberless small arches leaping zigzagging streams. A motorist skirting the banks of a rampant creek along a main highway crosses and recrosses the stream on cement and steel while the innumerable side roads diving into the woods on each side span the water through covered, wooden trestles. The old and the new, side by side, just as in the charm of Vermont's villages, the horse and buggy line up at the curbings alongside the automobiles, in mixed profusion.

There is a saying in Vermont that all the wooden bridges were built directly after the flood of 1869. This would give them at least 60 summers of service. But Mr. Hubert E. Sargent, Commissioner of Highways, believes that many of them are 100 years old.

To the farmers who have grown up in the shadow of these relics of bicycle-courting days, they are old friends. As boys, some of them recall when they hid in their dark depths from their classmates returning home from school of a dusky evening. Others have watched the sparrows return each year to nest in the rafters. And many a Vermonter has gratefully accepted the protection of their covered timbers from the angry elements.

Much as the resident of the State loves his covered bridges, the activity of the last few years has forced upon him a keener realization that the old spans are doomed. To these staid, wooden veterans, symbolic of rural contentment, state officials echo Vermont's tribute, "Well done, thou good and faithful servants."

Tariff Warning Sounded by Byrd In Kentucky Talk

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 18 (AP)—A warning that "lives as well as dollars may be the price of tariff battles" was sounded today by Mr. Harry F. Byrd, former Governor of Virginia, in an address before the Kentucky General Assembly. The speech was incident to his visit here to confer on governmental reorganization and was invited by resolution of the Assembly.

Mr. Byrd said also that the United States cannot be a self-contained nation and retain its prosperity; that the Federal Farm Board should be continued and that government should be simplified.

Earlier in the day he issued a statement in connection with the recent indorsement of him for the presidential nomination by the General Assembly of Virginia in which he said his name would not be used "merely for the negative purpose of stopping any good Democrat."

"It is one thing to impose a tariff to protect living standards here," he said in his speech, "but it is bad business to raise the duties until we alienate our best national customers, destroy our export trade and encourage American industry to migrate abroad and employ foreign labor. Idle workmen at home are not protected in this way."

Rail Consolidation Held Saving Means

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Consolidation would save America's railroads not less than $500,000,000 a year, Dr. Edward S. Mead, professor of corporation finance at the University of Pennsylvania told the annual Wharton Alumni Institute of Business today.

Mr. Thomas W. Woodlock, former member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Mr. F. J. Lisman of the Lisman Corporation, New York, also informed the institute that huge savings could be made by consolidation and coöperation and urged action to that end.

Dr. Mead presented the results of a research of Dr. Julius Grodinski of the department of corporation finance and investment of the Wharton School, which predicts the eventful necessity of consolidation if the railroads are to continue as a corner stone of the financial system.

Council Reminds Japanese Of Duties Under League

Article 10 Invoked in Strong Appeal to Tokyo to Observe Covenant—Reference Also Made to Kellogg and Nine Power Pacts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The text of the League of Nations Council appeal to the Japanese representative at Geneva was received here yesterday. The text follows:

(1) The president of the Council, on behalf of his colleagues, pointed out in an appeal addressed on Jan. 29 to both parties that "good relations between states could only be secured by coöperation and mutual respect, and that no permanent solution could be achieved by force, whether military or merely economic, and that the longer the present situation continued, the wider the breach between the two peoples would become and the more difficult the solution would be, with all the disasters that it would mean, not only to the two nations directly involved, but to the world in general."

(2) The 12 members of the Council, other than the Chinese and Japanese representatives, feel constrained today to make a pressing appeal to the Government of Japan to recognize the very special responsibility for forbearance and restraint which devolves upon it in the present conflict, in virtue of the position of Japan as a member of the League of Nations and a permanent member of its Council.

Japan Reminded of Pact

(3) The situation which has developed in the Far East during the past months will be fully studied by the commission appointed with the consent of both parties. But since the commission was set up, there have occurred, and are still occurring, events in the region of Shanghai which have intensified public anxiety throughout the world, which endanger the lives and interests of the nationals of numerous countries, add to the unexampled difficulties with which the world is faced during the present crisis and threaten to throw new and serious obstacles in the path of the Disarmament Conference.

(4) The 12 members of the Council are far from disregarding the grievances advanced by Japan, and throughout all these months have given her the full confidence which they owe to an associate of long standing, who had ever been punctilious in the fulfillment of all her obligations and duties as a member of the community of nations. They cannot but regret, however, that she has not found it possible to make full use of the methods of peaceful settlement provided in the Covenant; and recall once again that the solemn undertaking of the Pact of Paris to achieve solution of international disputes shall never be sought by other than peaceful means. The 12 members of the Council cannot but recognize that from the beginning of the conflict, which is taking place on her territory, China has left her case in the hands of the League and agreed to accept its proposals for a peaceful settlement.

Article 10 Invoked

(5) The 12 members of the Council recall the terms of Article 10 of the Covenant, by which all members of the League have undertaken to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence of other members. It is their friendly right to direct attention to this provision, particularly as it appears to them to follow that no infringement of the territorial integrity and no change in the political independence of any member of the League, brought about in disregard of this article, ought to be recognized as valid and effectual by the members of the League of Nations.

(6) Japan has an incalculable responsibility before the public opinion of the world to be just and restrained in her relations with China. She has already acknowledged this responsibility in most solemn terms by becoming one of the signatories to the Nine Power Treaty of 1922, whereby the contracting powers expressly agreed to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China. The 12 members of the Council appeal to Japan's high sense of honor to recognize the obligations of her special position and of the confidence which the nations have placed in her as a partner in the organization and maintenance of peace.

WEATHER CHANGES STUDIES

CLINTON, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—The weather has brought a change in the curriculum of Hamilton College. Because of the uncertainty of conditions, the requirement that each undergraduate must complete six hours of skiing in order to graduate has been abolished.

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REICH WATCHES PARTY STRATEGY FOR ELECTIONS

Fascists Stand Firm in Intention to Overturn Present Régime

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 18—Germany is witnessing the spectacle of the re-election candidacy of President von Hindenburg violently attacked by the Nationalists and Fascists but with this opposition itself not yet able to choose its own candidates.

Government supporters declare the Nationalists and Fascists are far less concerned about who is to be President than about the quickest way to smash democracy. They welcome the presidential elections merely as an opportunity to this end.

"It is our firm determination that the present régime shall not return whole out of the coming battle," the Fascists declare. They add: "On March 13 we want to be masters of Germany."

Now it appears that the Fascists and Nationalists may wait with their nominations until after Feb. 23, when the Reichstag meets as they plan a parliamentary effort to defeat the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening. This would establish an entirely new situation for them, they believe.

While the eyes of the nation have been fixed on outer and inner political events the Socialist Labor Union has now invited the Government to consider the plight of 6,000,000 unemployed. Germany's existence, it was stated at a meeting of the union's executive committee, depends upon providing work which alone will achieve inner political peace. A special convention is to be called which the Government will be asked to attend.

German financial circles are also becoming increasingly disquieted about the nation's plight. They are especially concerned about the low export surplus in January, amounting to 102,000,000 marks, about $24,225,000, as compared with a 318,000,000 marks monthly average the latter half of 1931. This has turned the light sharply on the Reichbank's present status.

Germany's export surplus, it is stated, no longer suffices to pay interest on the long-term foreign debts, Germany's exports having fallen to one-third those of 1927.

TRAVEL EXPOSITION TO EXHIBIT BUICKS

Transportation, as it is and as it was, will be depicted at Noyes Buick's twenty-eighth Travel Exposition opening on Washington's Birthday for a week's run. In diversity of displays, Buick officials declare that this year's exposition will rank with the best in the automotive field.

In addition to a complete line of 1932 Buick models, totaling 100 cars, and an array of cars showing the marked advances of the last few months, the company has arranged for 10 outstanding features. Invitations have been sent to prominent individuals at home and abroad.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's speed record on land, has sent word to Mr. C. S. Henshaw, exposition director, that he will try to be present on Washington's Birthday, if his speed trials at Daytona Beach do not interfere.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's new play, "Too True to be Good," which will be presented for the first time on any stage at the Colonial, Feb. 29, is scheduled for a Boston engagement limited to two weeks. Someone in the Theater Guild, which is producing it, has described it as an "outlandish antic." This is the only information at present available as to the nature of the play.

Anniversary Week at the Fine Arts Theater continues tomorrow with Miss Greta Garbo in "Anna Christie" as the revived attraction. In addition, Mr. Einar Hansen of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will give a violin recital at 9 tomorrow evening. Saturday, "Lady of the Lake" will be shown, and Sunday, "Karamazov." Sunday afternoon at 3:30 Miss Corinne Paine will sing Russian and English songs. The feature film next week, beginning Monday, will be "Two Hearts in Waltz Time," revived by request. The film, "Alice in Wonderland," will be shown at morning performances, beginning Saturday.

New Washington Elm Planted in Cambridge

Unceremoniously a new Washington elm was planted yesterday by the Cambridge Park Department on the Cambridge Common near the spot formerly occupied by the original elm under which General Washington took command of the Continental Army. The new tree is a slip of the original taken several years ago and cultivated for a time in the Arnold Arboretum. It was presenteld to the city by Mrs. Cora E. Giles of Allston, who obtained it by purchasing the esate of Patrick A. Collins, former Mayor of Boston, who received it as a gift from the arboretum. This young tree is one of the few really authentic scions of the historic landmark.

Police Hear Ryan On Highway Safety

The children can now teach their parents a few lessons in practical highway safety as the result of work well done by safety agencies, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, told police officers at a conference at police headquarters yesterday. Accident rates would drop off considerably, he said, if adults would absorb the lessons of safety as readily as the children.

That education should reach out to teach the motorist to be "pedestrian conscious" was a further contention of the Registrar who believed that the motorist who steps out of his car becomes one of the worst types of highway menaces, although he is only too ready to criticise the pedestrian from behind the windshield.

Inadequate protection of motorists and pedestrians was deplored by Mr. Ryan, based on his contention that the small staff of inspectors was unable to do the thorough job that a larger staff could accomplish. Regulation of motor traffic is only one of the many duties that policemen have to perform, he added, while his own force of 183 inspectors could cover not more than a small portion of the state's roads.

Elevated Seeks Chelsea System

Plans for the purchase of the Chelsea division of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway by the Boston Elevated Railroad developed at a legislative hearing, yesterday. If such action matures, it was said, hopes long held out for a 10-cent fare between Revere and Boston could be realized.

Possibilities that the sale may be completed were evident in the fact that the proposed sales estimates by both railways were not far apart, whereas in the past they have been separated by millions. The Eastern lines are prepared to ask $2,600,000 for the division, it was learned, while the Boston Elevated line set a price of $2,000,000.

It was suggested that the General Court be asked to amend the present law to enable the Elevated to secure funds for the purchase by a bond issue to be part of the $30,000,000 issue authorized by the Legislature last year.

Discard Decatur Motto, Urged by Oklahomans

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 18 (AP) — Stephen Decatur's famous phrase, "Our country, right or wrong," may be dropped from Oklahoma schoolrooms.

The Oklahoma Education Association plans to send to every teacher a copy of a recent address by its president, Dr. A. Linscheid of Ada, head of East Central Teachers College, urging discard of Decatur's statement in favor of "My country, to right the wrong."

In his address Dr. Linscheid attacked Decatur's phrase as "of doubtful patriotic quality."

New York Is Urged To Raise Jobs Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—An extensive program of public works financed by a state bond issue of $200,000,000 as a means of relieving unemployment was recommended by Mr. Frank G. Taylor, Public Welfare Commissioner, in a letter to Mr. Charles H. Johnson, Commissioner of the State Department of Social Welfare, yesterday.

The letter was in response to a request by the state welfare department for information on local unemployment and home relief and probable requirements for the coming year.

Funds obtained from the bond issue would be used to carry out programs for unemployment and home relief here and in other cities where existing plans have proved inadequate.

TABER PROPOSES REFORMS

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, speaking here yesterday, said that organization, a better marketing system, a sound land policy, tax reduction and legislative equality were the reforms necessary to revive agriculture. He spoke on the farm and home week program of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Elizabeth Peabody House: Presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," 357 Charles Street, 8:15, through Friday.

Copley Society: Meeting, talk, "The Genesis of the United States Navy," by Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham, U. S. R., 296 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Lynn Historical Society: Meeting, Mr. J. Sanger Attwill, speaker, on "The History of Early American Furniture and Interior Decoration," 125 Green Street, Lynn, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Founders of Yachting in Massachusetts," by Mr. William U. Swan, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston City Club: Talking pictures, "Ambassador Bill," with Mr. Will Rogers, and other reels, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Women's Republican Club: Mid-winter concert by club chorus, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 8.

Traffic Club of New England: Dinner meeting, Mr. John J. Pelley of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, chief speaker; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Auburndale Club Players: Presentation of new play, "For Someone Else," by Mrs. Dorothy Abbott, Auburndale Club, 8:15.

Quota Club: Dinner meeting, new members, speakers, reading by Miss Marion Midgely, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Beacon Hill Association: Annual dinner and meeting, reports from committees; talk, "City Hall Problems in Relation to Beacon Hill," by Mr. Laurence Curtis, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 7.

Willis Literary Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association: Third lecture in series on "Trends in Modern Book Making"; Mr. Frederic W. Goudy on "Printing Types," Boston University School of Education, Newbury and Exeter Streets, 7:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Supper meeting, Prof. Samuel E. Morison, speaker on "The Real George Washington," clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Home Information Center: University Extension course, "Arts and Crafts for the Home," by Miss Betsey B. McCausland, 87 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Harvard University: Meeting, Harvard Philosophical Club, talk, "The Nature of Universals," by Prof. W. P. Montague and Prof. D. W. Prall, Emerson A, 8 (open to public).

Theaters

Copley—"Young Woodley," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Sixth in Charles Eliot Norton Poetry Lectures on "The Spirit of Icelandic Literature," by Prof. Sigurdur Nordal; "The World of Dreams"; large lecture room, Fogg Art Museum, 4 (open to public).

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Paintings, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Twentieth Century Club: Third in luncheon discussion series on "Understanding the Chinese—Japanese Crisis"; Prof. J. Anton de Haas, Harvard University, leader on subject, "Possible Courses of Action," 3 Joy Street 1.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, 9:30. Rehearsal, Choral Society, 10.

Boston City Federation: Meeting; speakers: Mr. A. B. Casson, Mr. Richard J. Lane, and Mr. Leverett Saltonstall; Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10:30.

Meeting, State Board of Management, D. A. R., Hotel Vendome, 1.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection, modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner. Contemporary Japanese paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner and etchings by Philip Kappel.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings of the American desert by George Elbert Burr. Portraits of Washington. Through Feb. 29.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-third annual show of Boston Society of Water-Color Painters, Feb. 15-March 5.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Arthur Franklyn Musgrave, Through Feb. 21.

Copley Gallery, 163 Newbury Street—Drawings from sculpture by George Demetrios, Feb. 15-27.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American etchers.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Engraved portraits of Washington; original etchings by Liva Kadar.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Chinese exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Contemporary New England artists.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy with rising temperature; fresh northwest winds, diminishing tonight and becoming south or southwest Friday; minimum temperature tonight near 20.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Friday cloudy and slowly rising temperature in south and west portions.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong southwest winds, diminishing Friday and shifting to west; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	48	Montreal	14	38
Bismarck	28	32	New Orleans	64	78
Boston	37	45	New York	38	44
Buffalo	20	48	Norfolk, Va.	46	56
Calgary	14	38	North Platte	10	28
Charleston	58	70	Philadelphia	38	46
Chicago	18	38	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	62
Cincinnati	22	54	Pittsburgh	26	60
Denver	28	46	Portland, Me.	34	38
Eastport, Me.	32	38	Raleigh	46	56
Hatteras	54	64	St. Louis	30	40
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Feb. 17	74	74	St. Paul	8	16
Helena, Mont.	22	32	Salt Lake City	22	38
Huron, S. D.	18	30	San Francisco	42	60
Jacksonville	64	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	46
Kansas City	30	32	Seattle	32	46
Key West	74	82	Tampa	70	80
Los Angeles	46	58	Washington	36	54
Memphis	42	54	Wichita, Kan.	32	34
Miami, Fla.	64	80	Williston, N.D.	22	28

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 18.
B—Maximum Feb. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 8:29 p. m., Friday 8:45 a. m.
Height of tides 7.3 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:40 p. m.

This Is Not an Airplane With Sails

VICOMTE DE ROUGE TRIES OUT NOVEL TAILLESS PLANE — Keystone-Underwood

A Tale of Tails and Periscopes

A Vicomte Tries a New Idea—Dirigible 'Tongues' and Hammocks—Speed by Colors

By VOLNEY D. HURD

VARIETY of location seems to be the present goal of the airplane's tail. We have had tail-behind, tail-first and tailless planes. Now, we have one with the tail above. At least, so it will appear from the accompanying illustration.

The desire for a safe, inexpensive and economical plane is particularly marked in Europe where gasoline costs are high. Two German machines have recently been announced which can be built by the average man at home for around $700. They are the usual glider with a small motor.

In France the Vicomte de Rouge has worked out an experimental plane which he calls tailless, which has an appendage directly above on a mast which might be considered equivalent to the tail surfaces of an ordinary airplane. He recently tried this around the streets of Neuilly in order to test the driving power of the motor before trying actual flights The report is that this testing was successful. The Vicomte's machine, it will be noticed, has a three wheel landing gear, something which was very popular in the early days of airplanes and which tends to prevent a ship from "nosing over" upon landing.

An Inverted Periscope

Like the chameleon which rapidly runs out a long, slim tongue to catch a fly, a new extension car has been developed for the latest navy dirigible, the Akron. This car, which is stream-lined and looks very much like an airplane body without wings, may be lowered some 2000 feet below the dirigible. In it sits a single observer who has a telephone line running up along his supporting cable.

Dirigibles are such easy things to see in time of war that this device has been invented that they may see when others cannot see them. The dirigible itself can sail along in a cloud bank or above it, and by letting this observer car down be kept posted on what is happening just under the clouds, the car being so tiny it is difficult to see it from the ground below. It may be quickly drawn up if it is "spotted." Thus it becomes sort of an inverted periscope, a periscope for the "submarine of the skies."

Hammocks for Dirigibles

Lessons learned from the Akron are already being applied to the ZRS5, the so-called sister ship to the Akron now being constructed at the Goodyear plant in Akron, Ohio. A sister ship is supposed to be a duplicate and, since the ZRS5 is going to be made somewhat longer by the addition of a small center section in order to give greater lift, it really fails to be a sister ship.

The goal of the designers is to get rid of 8000 pounds of weight. Thus the sailor of the air will soon hear the cry so familiar to his water comrades, "Up all hammocks, hit the deck!" for the weight-adding bunks and staterooms which were a feature of the Akron are to be replaced by the old-time hammocks swung in long dormitories. With the hammocks swung up out of the way these dormitories can be used as mess room and lounging quarters.

Further weight cutting will be achieved by eliminating trimmings to the limit, changing the gas cells, electrical system, rudders and engine mounting. During their work on the Akron, Dr. Karl Arnstein, designer of the ship, and his men discovered short cuts in construction and ways of cutting down weight which will be used on the new ship.

The extremely expensive and somewhat heavy gas cells made of old goldbeater's skin will be displaced with lighter, tougher and better wearing cells made of cotton fabric covered with a gelatine and rubber solution. This material, called "Gel-Latex," has proved impervious to moisture in contrast to the goldbeater's skin which were dampened by seeping water.

While it had been hoped that Diesel engines would be used on the ZRS5, Zeppelin officials do not believe that oil motors will have been sufficiently developed by the time this new ship takes the air.

Speed From a Wind Tee

An observant person looking down a flying field for the first time will usually notice a very large letter "T" laid flat on the ground. This "T" indicates the way the wind is blowing which in turn permits the pilot to come down along the direction in which the landing should be made. A new "wind tee," which shows not only the direction but the velocity of the wind as well, by means of colored lights, has been put into service at the Camden airport near Philadelphia.

Green and amber are employed to indicate the velocity of the wind. Green alone shows that this velocity is less than 10 miles an hour; green and amber, from 10 to 20 miles an hour and amber alone, more than 20 miles an hour. The "wind tee" itself is 20 feet long and 10 feet wide and is installed in the top of the main hanger. An anemometer automatically controls the lights.

Boston Art Notes

Schervée

An interesting selection of prints has been hung upon the walls of the Schervée Studio on Boyleston Street. It includes etchings by Mr. Arthur Heintzelman, Mr. Frank Benson, Mr. Louis Rosenberg and Mr. George Elbert Burr.

The latest of Mr. Heintzelman's prints are interesting, especially the depiction of St. Paul, in which the etcher has maintained a medieval spirit. His lines as usual are fluent, alive, clear. His design is far more uniform, for it does not sustain too many bold contrasts. Mr. Heintzelman has excelled himself in this print.

The architectural subjects by Mr. Louis Rosenberg have the firmness and power which characterize his work. His gift of rendering surfaces and perspectives is extraordinary. The small dimensions of the print do not hinder the large proportions of his imaginative scheme.

Mr. George Elbert Burr has proved an efficient and sympathetic portrayer of the American desert. He is precise in drawing, faithful to visual truth, able as a craftsman.

Grace Horne's Gallery

Photographs of Europe by Mr. Joseph H. Hall Jr. are on view at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street. They represent some five dozen portrayals of spots of beauty in Europe. Mr. Hall has very good taste in selection. He prefers not to distort or exaggerate with light and shadows, but to let the natural effect dominate. The result is not tiresome in the way most sophisticated portraiture is today. It is a beautiful and instructive collection.

D. A.

Music

Conservatory Chamber Concert

Last night in Brown Hall, Mr. Joseph Malkin, cellist, and Mr. J. M. Sanromá, pianist, gave the third program in the series of chamber concerts sponsored by the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music. The program: Rubinstein, Sonata in D major, Op. 18; Beethoven, Variations on a theme by Mozart; Grieg, Sonata in A minor, Op. 36.

Since literature for cello and piano is meager at best, the choice of numbers for the program last night was unusually felicitous. Although the Rubinstein work is somewhat out-moded harmonically, it nevertheless makes a direct appeal to the listener and contains some charming melodies of more than passing interest. The first movement is written in strict form, but the second is a rhythmic little canzonetta with a trio in which the composer achieves an unusual effect through sustained trills on the cello. The last movement brings the sonata to a brilliant close, and the entire performance evoked prolonged applause for both artists.

The Beethoven Variations are probably as seldom heard as the Rubinstein sonata, and in themselves contain nothing of especially intrinsic worth, yet the purpose which they served as a bridge leading from the old classical to the new classical was happily inspired. There were probably few listeners last night who had heard the Grieg sonata performed with a finer appreciation for its musical content. Naturally, the Grieg idiom is constantly in evidence, occasionally obtrusively so, yet the work as a whole is so well knit and workmanlike, so frankly melodious at all times, that it is doubtful if its luster will soon be dimmed. Messrs. Malkin and Sanromá gave a reading which was sympathetic to the quieter passages and sparkling when the mood brightened. Throughout the evening Mr. Malkin found a vibrant tone of good quality, while Mr. Sanromá distinguished the piano scores with an interpretation wholly satisfying. Both were roundly applauded by an audience which filled the hall.

G. M. S.

U. S. LEADS, RUSSIA SECOND, WITH OIL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Soviet Russia, during 1931, stepped into second place as a world producer of crude petroleum, with 161,900,000 barrels, although the world output decreased approximately 40,000,000 barrels.

The United States continued to lead with 850,275,000 barrels or 62.1 per cent of the entire world production.

Venezuela, which was second as a world producer in 1929 and 1930, dropped into third place with 118,770,000 barrels. Roumania was fourth with 47,600,000 barrels and Persia fifth with 44,300,000 in 1931. Other countries ranged from 35,500,000 barrels for the Netherland East Indies and 33,039,000 for Mexico to 25,000 barrels for Bolivia.

CLERGYMEN AGREE TO CUT IN SALARIES

In order to meet a national missionary deficit of approximately $400,000, Episcopal clergymen of the Diocese of Massachusetts yesterday agreed to accept a cut in their salaries, it was announced. Due to prompt response on the part of these clergy to take advantage of the opportunity to decrease the deficit, it was estimated yesterday that $27,000 had been received in contributions.

In a letter, the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, an active leader in this diocese, stated that "we in Massachusetts are also missionaries, and we desire to share their sacrifice that the work of the church may go on. We hope that this action, which in almost every case means sacrifice, will be an encouragement to our brethren in the missionary field, and an incentive to all our clergy and laity to respond to the demand of the present situation."

Coal Mine Abandoned, Taken Over by Workers

LA FOLLETTE, Tenn., Feb. 18 (AP)—Miners at the Rex-Jellico Coal Company mine, one of the largest and oldest in Tennessee, have received a chance to operate it themselves.

"I'm through with it," Mr. Paul Francis, president of the company, said. "If any of the men want to run it, I'll turn it over to them."

Mr. George Bennett, mine foreman, has taken up the offer. "I'll try it for a few days to give some of the men work," he said. "If it does not pay, it will be closed."

BERLINER AWARD MADE

Miss Carol Jane Anger of Evanston, Ill., graduate student in astronomy at Radcliffe College, has received for 1932-33 the Sarah Berliner Research Fellowship awarded by the American Association of University Women. Miss Anger is a graduate of Northwestern University, having taken her A. B. and A. M. there in 1928 and 1929 respectively.

CITY WORKERS PROTEST CUT

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—City employees with three exceptions went on record yesterday against accepting a voluntary wage reduction of 10 per cent. The city faces a $35 tax rate, officials said, in asking for the reduction.

Leader in Vermont Work for Employment

EDWIN C. ROCKWELL

Vermont Farms Solving State's Relief Problem

Dependability of the soil to sustain existence was designated as the reason for the mildness of the unemployment problem in Vermont, by Mr. Edwin C. Rockwell, chairman of the Vermont State Unemployment Committee, who was in Boston yesterdady attending a meeting of state unemployment relief leaders and those of the Gifford Committee. He estimates Vermont's unemployed in excess of normal as from 2500 to 3000, which makes the problem "trifling in comparison with neighboring states."

Only four communities reported to the state committee in Vermont that some help is needed to care for the idle. Even these stated that they intended to get through until spring on present resources. The other 26 communities interrogated as to their unemployment conditions declared local relief funds to be ample. Federal aid was repudiated by 20, its availability approved by seven "if needed," and one definitely advocated it. The problems, he said, are principally in the industrial towns of Barre, Brattleboro and Bennington.

In times of stress the virtues of a farming society are apparent, he said. The farmer, though severely taxed by the milk situation, never becomes a public charge—to the contrary the farmer is taking back the son who left home to work in the city, Mr. Rockwell stated. To Mr. Rockwell this situation indicates that agriculture is not only self-sustaining but takes up, at least where family loyalty is involved, the slack in industrial emergencies. Mr. Rockwell made it quite clear that the capacity of the farm to absorb the unemployed does not extend at the present beyond the family circle.

To the question as to whether or not Vermont would ever become industrialized, he said the State had found advantage in the small industry. Elaborating, he said Vermont had discovered the virtue in the manufacture of articles the value of which was far in excess of the weight. He gave as an example a factory in Burlington making can-openers. The material involved is very inexpensive yet the product sells for 75 cents, he pointed out. By using light material and the raw material in the State the sometimes prohibitive expenses of transportation are overcome, he declared.

CHAMBER OPPOSES RETAIL STORE TAX

Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have appointed a special committee to oppose any state tax on retail stores. Several bills have been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, making use of the licensing or taxing power, to levy a tax on stores, more particularly on chain stores, hearings on which are to be held Feb. 23, before the Committee on Taxation of the Legislature, at the State House.

SNOW TRAIN'S GOAL IS WILTON CARNIVAL

Winter sport lovers taking the third "Snow Train" of the Boston & Maine Railroad next Sunday to Wilton, N. H., will find a typical New Hampshire winter carnival in progress when they arrive around 11 a. m., it was announced today by Mr. H. L. Baldwin, publicity manager. Some of the events will include wood-chopping contests, ski and snow-shoe races, fancy skating and an eight-mile old-fashioned sleigh ride.

The Wilton Winter Carnival Committee is making extensive preparations for welcoming the "Snow Train" enthusiasts. One section of the train will operate through to Russell and Greenfield, N. H., in order that the more advanced skiers may go up over the Wapack Trail. A new 500-foot toboggan chute, double tracked, and with a drop of 100 feet in the length of the course, has been constructed in Wilton, and will be dedicated by the "Snow Train" fans.

Relief Measure Halted in House

Because proposed amendments by the Senate to Gov. Joseph B. Ely's $380,300 unemployment relief bill did not meet with the approval of the House, yesterday, the measure is temporarily held up. To arrive at a speedy understanding the House voted to appoint a committee on conference to confer with a similar group from the Senate.

Considerable debate transpired on the move to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill which would prohibit hiring of aliens for public works construction projects. Sponsors of the measure argued that alien laborers are employed by contractors "to exploit them." The bill provides a penalty of $25 for each day that a company is found hiring an alien.

The Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles reported against legislation to abolish the Boston Traffic Commission and place its duties under the supervision of the police commissioner.

Six of the 16 members of the Committee on Judiciary dissented on an adverse report sent to the Legislature on a bill to abolish capital punishment.

SALES MANAGERS PLAN FOR 'SCHOOL'

The Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce found that the recent "schoolroom session" conducted by Prof. Harry R. Tosdal of the Harvard Business School was so popular that another session has been arranged for Feb. 26, when the members will discuss the problem involving compensation to salesmen.

Copies of the problem are to be distributed to members prior to the luncheon-meeting, so they can familiarize themselves with it in preparation for a thorough discussion under the leadership of Professor Tosdal.

Street Car Mail Boxes Proposed in California

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Mail boxes on street cars would help to speed up delivery, it was declared in a resolution sent to California members of Congress by the Northern California Federation of Civic Organizations.

It was suggested that the mail boxes be put on the outside of the cars as well as inside so that a person could mail a letter at the car stops. Officials of the federation declared that the postmaster here had approved of the plan and a street car company had assured coöperation.

Madelon Shoes $10 pair

Everything about them is typical of Sage-Allen's and Madelon's combined reputation—their beautiful fit, their smart lines, fine soft leathers. And we think you'll agree that the new Madelons for Spring are more beguiling than ever!

OPERA PUMPS, TIES, STRAP PUMPS and STEP-IN PUMPS, all of exceptional quality kidskin.

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Invite you to view an exclusive Collection of
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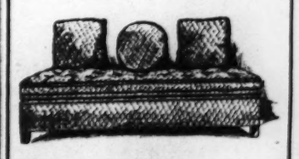
A Special Purchase and Selling

Innerspring Studio Couches $29.75
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Largest single purchase of studio couches in our history! Which accounts for the discounts . . . the wide choice of colors, covers (about 20 different types). Three pillows included with each couch. Manufacturer's closeouts, couches that we can and DO vouch for.
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Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEIL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
GUILD THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way

ERNEST TRUEX in
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
"Vastly entertaining"—Atkinson, Times
Ethel Barrymore Th., 47th St., W. of B'y
Evs 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Mon., Feb. 22

ED WYNN "THE PERFECT FOOL" in
THE LAUGH PARADE
An Evening's Entertainment with JEANNE AUBERT, LAWRENCE GRAY, Others.
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:45
Evenings: Balcony $1 to $3.50
Mats. Wed., Sat. and Washington's B'day 2:45

CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. presents
ROBIN HOOD LAST WEEK
Beg. MON. MATINEE (Washington's Birthday)
THE MERRY WIDOW
BEPPIE de VRIES—DONALD BRIAN
Evs. 50c-$2.50. Mats. 2:30 Wed. 50c-$1.50; Sat. 50c-$2
Erlanger's Thea., W. 44 St. Phone 0-1963. Evs. 8:30

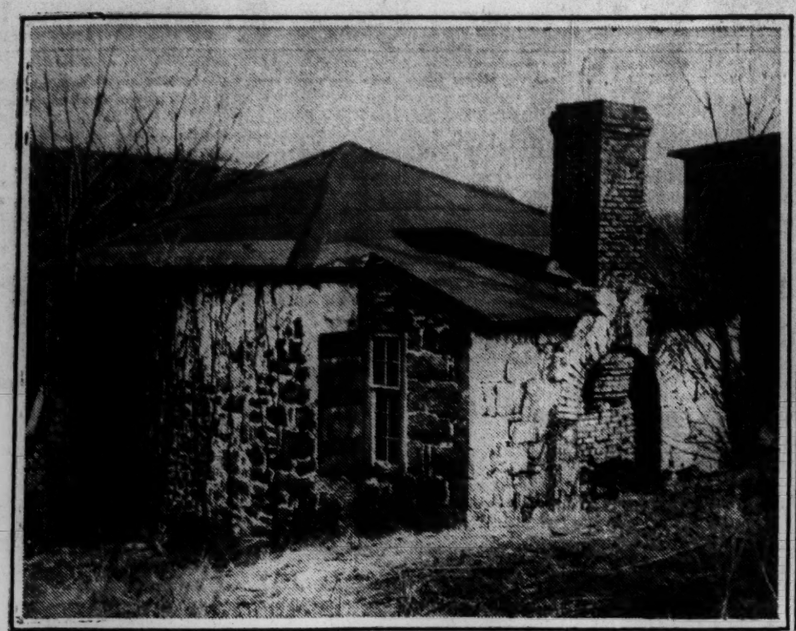
Amusements

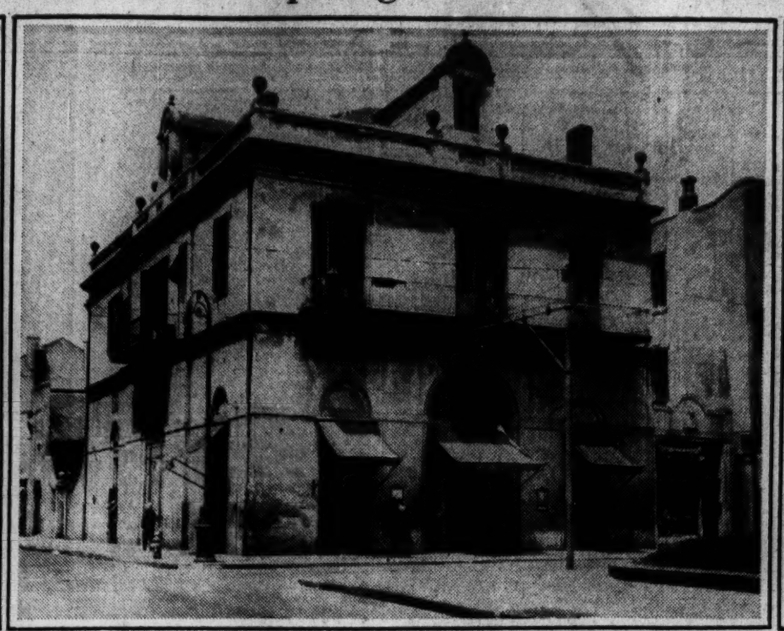
BOSTON

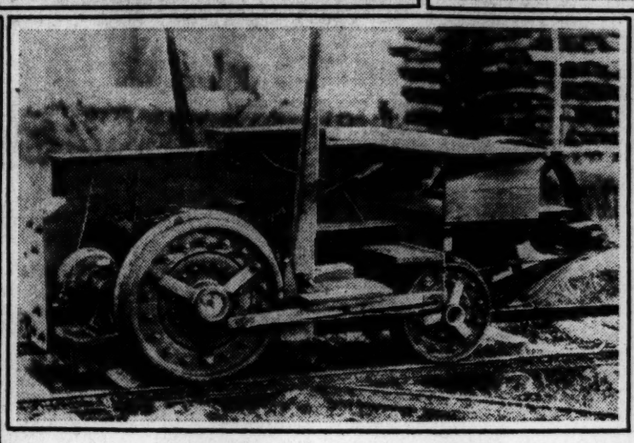
FINE ARTS State Theatre Building
TOMORROW ONLY
GRETA GARBO
in
"ANNA CHRISTIE"
Saturday Only
"LADY OF THE LAKE"
Special Children's Morning Shows
Beginning Saturday, 10 A. M. of
"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

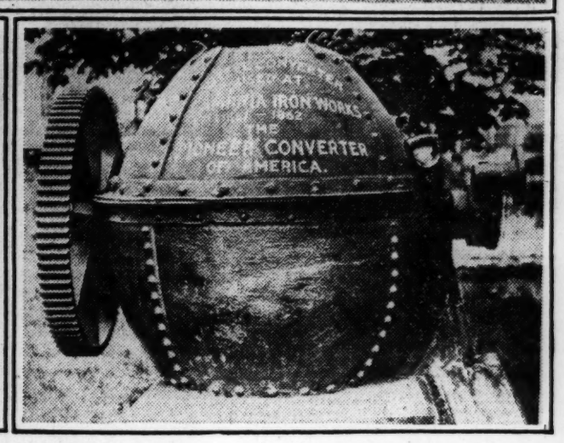
SHUBERT Nights 8:15 Sharp
Wed., Sat. Mats. 2:15—Seats Now Thi'd Week
KATHARINE CORNELL
in The Barretts of Wimpole Street
NIGHTS 50c-$2. WED. & SAT. MATS. 50c-$2.50

Little Acorns From Which Sprung Great Oaks of American Business









MILEPOSTS ON THE LONG ROAD TO PROGRESS All Photos, Ewing Galloway

Top, Left to Right—Thomas Jefferson Bought Powder at This Mill to Blast Rocks on His Estate. It Was Built by Eleuthere Irenee du Pont de Nemours on the Banks of the Brandywine near Wilmington, Del., in 1802. Center—One of the First Banks in the United States and the First of a Chain. It Is in New Orleans and Once Housed the Bank of the United States. Right—This Mill Still Grinds, Although It Is One of the Oldest in the Country and the Oldest in Pennsylvania. It Is in Concordia, Near Philadelphia. Bottom, Left to Right—Near Steel's Tavern in Rockbridge County, Virginia, Was the Little Country Forge Where Cyrus H. McCormick Hammered Together His First Successful Horse-Drawn Reaper. Here It Is Today. Center, Left—At Bridwell Bar, Butte County, California, Stands the Original California Tree From Which Was Developed the Navel Orange of Today. It Was Planted in 1856. Center, Right—In Menlo Park, N. J., Can Be Seen This Original Edison Electric Locomotive, Precursor of the Giants That Slide So Smoothly Into Great City Terminals Today. Right—In 1861 William Kelly of Eddyville, Ky., Built This First Steel Converter, Although He Had at First to Operate It in Secret in the Woods Because His Customers Wanted Their Iron Made in the Same Old Way.

Fruits of Industry and Invention Lift U. S. From Hardship to Ease

Every Great Factor in American Success Results From Insignificant Beginnings—First Locomotive, Airplane, Cotton Mill Began Small

By ETHEL C. INCE
Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Industry and invention are the genii of the lamp which have transformed living in the United States from the hardships of log-cabin days to the comfort and ease of the twentieth century. The first flour mill, the first steel converter, the beginnings of the locomotive industry in the United States, all seemed, and were, small, insignificant activities when they were started.

Actually they were signal posts marking strides of advance toward a new era. They were forerunners of enterprises which have gradually changed the United States from a provincial nation whose people were engrossed in wresting the necessities of living out of their environment to one whose manufactures flow to markets in all parts of the world.

The first mill for producing one-piece steel beams used in skyscraper construction, supplanting the jointed built-up beams, initiating one of the most revolutionary developments in the building industry, was built in 1907, a year of financial depression. An enormous outlay of capital was required to build the mill to carry out the process which Henry Grey had been peddling all around the United States and in Europe. But when more conservative leaders in the industry criticized the enterprise, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who saw the possibilities of Mr. Grey's invention, replied imperturbably, "If we go bust, we will go bust big."

The enterprise did not "go bust." Large orders for beams began to pour in even before the mill was ready to start work, and the venture turned out to be a pioneer activity in one of the most important branches of modern skyscraper construction.

With the upturn in business the following year, huge building programs were inaugurated in many parts of the country, and the mill was kept steadily at work supplying the increasing demand for beams. Its success was assured practically from the start. It was an example of what initiative and invention can accomplish in the very depths of a business slump.

Most Citizens Once Farmers

When the first flour mill was built in Pennsylvania eight workers out of every 10 in the United States spent their time toiling on farms in order to produce the food necessary for the population. If that number were needed for agricultural work now the farms would absorb the greater part of the labor normally engaged in manufacturing modern comforts and conveniences.

Not many people in those days ever traveled more than a few miles from their birthplaces. There were no radios with dials to be spun around until the farmer's family selected the program they preferred. Nor was there any vacuum cleaner, nor, indeed, any other kind of electric equipment in the house.

When the long, dark winter evenings closed in and the family gathered around the fireplace, frequently they chatted of what they thought would be the future of their country. But the most vivid imaginations among them could hardly have pictured the changes in environment and activities which the three succeeding generations would experience.

Even when Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated President, just after the turn of the nineteenth century, handicrafts were still predominant in the United States. But during the next 50 years American inventors produced machinery and discovered processes that benefited not only the United States but the entire world.

How Anthracite Made Steel

From a certain day in 1812, when some manufacturers obtained a writ for the arrest of a Pottsville (Penna.) coal dealer as an impostor and swindler because they could not get the anthracite he had sold them to burn, to the introduction of Bessemer and open hearth steel was a long call. But the latter development, which crystallized the industry into standard methods of production on a large and economical scale, was due chiefly to the use of anthracite.

Linking the two periods was the bright idea of a manufacturer who experimented with building the fire in his iron furnace over a grating so as to get a stronger draft. It resulted in the successful use of hard coal for smelting iron and opened up a new era in the iron industry. Coal, steel, agricultural implements, transportation, manufacturing are all closely interrelated in the saga of the beginnings of industry in America.

While Cyrus Hall McCormick was carrying on successful experiments with his crude horse-drawn reaper in Rockbridge County, Va., Matthias W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, was overcoming many difficulties in the construction of "Old Ironsides," his first locomotive. William H. Seward once declared that McCormick's reaper had extended the American frontier "at the rate of 30 miles a year."

"Old Ironsides," which was a complete success, running a distance of six miles at a speed of about 28 miles an hour at its first trial, was a forerunner of the iron horse which brought the far-flung East and West coasts of the continent within a few days of each other. The organization, now known as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was closely linked with the inception of steam railroading in America.

"Fair-Day" Locomotive

The difficulties in constructing "Old Ironsides" were so considerable that Mr. Baldwin remarked to some friends after it was finished, "That is our last locomotive!" When the engine was put into regular operation, hauling a train of passenger cars, the schedule provided that the locomotive would be used "when the weather is fair," and that "cars drawn by horses" would transport the passengers when the weather was unfavorable.

One of the difficulties of railroading in those early days was that the friction wore out the rails so quickly. Iron rails wore out in less than two years. Enterprising William Kelly, of Eddyville, Ky., eager to produce a new and more serviceable metal, experimented in blowing an air blast through molten pig iron.

When his customers declared that they wanted their iron "made in the regular way or not at all," Mr. Kelly built a converter in a secluded part of the forest and worked there secretly with two trusted assistants. Eventually he obtained official recognition as the first inventor in this country of the method of producing steel known as the Bessemer process. A result of the process was the production of steel rails which withstand even the wear and tear of heavy modern railroad equipment for several years.

The Bessemer process consists of hot air forced into a molten mass of pig iron so that the oxygen of the air combines with the carbon of the iron and is passed off as a gaseous product, carbon monoxide. When all the carbon is eliminated, a measured amount is restored to the iron and after the pouring of the melted metal the transformation to steel is complete.

Railroad Era Opens

With the introduction of Bessemer steel and increased enthusiasm for rail transportation after the Civil War, there came a period of railroad building in the United States which was without parallel in the history of the world. In other fields, too, there were marked advances which make the story of the next three decades one of the most remarkable economic and social transformation in the history of the people of the United States.

Development on a commercial scale of the modern electric railway was an important event of that period. Two of the most notable milestones were the building of Frank Sprague's trolley system in Richmond, Va., in 1888, and his discovery and development of multiple unit car operation.

The latter, which makes it possible to combine a number of individual cars into one train unit, each operated simultaneously from a master switch, is the basis for modern metropolitan rapid transit systems.

Meanwhile another industry which had been but a small enterprise at the beginning of the century was branching out. While President Jefferson was in the White House, he bought from a small powder mill on the banks of the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del., some powder to blast rocks on his estate, Monticello. That mill, built by Eleuthere Irenee du Pont de Nemours in 1802, was the beginning of an enterprise which is a remarkable example of the initiative and adaptability of modern industry.

At the close of the World War, faced with the necessity of directing its huge personnel and facilities into profitable peace-time activities, its officers decided that the obvious solution was to use technical knowledge and the same raw materials, by varying processes, to get other products. Its plants, located in many states, now turn out a wider variety of products for a wider variety of uses than those of any other organization in the world. Commercial explosives still form an important division of its activities.

Aviation Opens New Phase

Commercial aviation, one of the youngest industries, has furnished another concrete example that an industry which can perform an unusual service carries the key to its success along with it. Old-timers in aviation commonly remark that the Wright brothers "had to go to France in order to sell the idea of their airplane in their own country." They recall with a chuckle that specifications for the first military airplane ordered in the United States provided that the machine must be able to be packed and transported on mule truck and must fly 40 miles an hour.

But in less than two decades aviation had won its spurs. One of the reasons for its rapid success may be noted from information contained in a small newspaper item published in August, 1930. The report quoted two well-known financial institutions, one of which saved $17,000 in one month by using air mail for transporting checks, and the other saved from $3000 to $3500 a month on interest on its clearances sent by air.

Though the first recorded automobile was invented in France, the automobile industry took root in the United States and represents one of the most revolutionary of American enterprises. What is reported as the first steam road car invented in the United States was that of Thomas Blanchard of Springfield in 1825.

In 1895 there were but 300 automobiles registered in this nation, four of which were of American manufacture. Today there are more than 20,000,000 cars, practically all of which are made here. This enterprise, the modern gold rush of industry, enlisted wagon makers and bicycle makers, produced millionaires and failures figuratively overnight, and went on to take first place in the value of its products ahead of any other manufactured product in the nation, figures show.

Railroads Conquered Continent

The phenomenal growth of railroads in the United States won the continent as well as the imagination. The first railroad constructed over which a locomotive ran was, according to records, the Delaware & Hudson gravity road opened in 1829.

Prior to that time there were several local railways with tracks of wood, stone or iron over which cars were drawn by horses or by stationary engines, the latter used on inclined planes. The first of these inclined railroads was, history indicates, in use in Boston in 1795. The second also was in Boston. The seventh of these roads was in Quincy, four miles in length, and was employed to carry stone for the construction of Bunker Hill Monument.

What is recorded as the first locomotive built in the United States was the famous "Tom Thumb," the product of Peter Cooper in 1830. Since that time the great steel octopus has coiled its way beneficially into every phase of American activity, and in 1929 represented a mileage of 249,433 and an employees' pay roll of $2,940,206,163.

Textiles were the pioneers of the factory system in the United States. The woolen industry is older than recorded history. No shepherd watching throught the silence of Persian nights could vision the battlements of factories that were to arise, but the modern sheep of Vermont and the foothills of the Berkshires supply wool today for a great industry that had its inception, according to historical data, with the Hartford Woolen Manufactory in 1788, which made the clothes worn by Washington at his inaugural. In 1927 the value of woolen products was estimated at more than $1,000,000,000.

New England Leads Textiles

The cotton industry, which contributed early industrial preeminence to New England, began in the United States Dec. 20, 1790, at Pawtucket, R. I., and was equipped with machinery, constructed from memory of Arkwright models, by Samuel Slater, called the father of American cotton manufacturing.

The first cotton mill, which is reported as constructed in New Bedford in 1847, destined that town to outdistance all other localities in this industry. The base of cotton manufacturing has become in late years more generalized with what is indicated as the establishment of three cotton mill centers: the southwest making the coarse yarns and goods, the Piedmont entering the manufacture of medium grades and New England producing the finest.

The silk industry has experienced vicissitudes, for the efforts to introduce the silkworm into the United States have never been notably successful. However, history reports that a 12 by 12 shed built at Mansfield, Conn., in 1810, housed America's first silk mill. Holyoke saw the rise of William Skinner, manufacturer of satin, and Paterson, N. J., has become the center of the silk industry in the nation.

A new product, artificial silk, called rayon, has expanded with all the gusto and mushroom qualities of the true boom enterprise. In 1929 America produced 122,066,000 pounds of the world's total of 406,018,000.

Pioneers Were Lumbermen

Lumbering and agriculture are perhaps the oldest industries. Lumbering and agriculture may be said to have begun with the first American settlers as individual, pioneer enterprises that today have yielded to mass-production methods and represent the "warp across which have been thrust mining and manufacturing to weave the fabric of American industry."

From the little farmhouse has evolved great farms equipped with machinery to such an extent that it is said that Kansas alone in 1927 by means of 10,000 combines prepared for market in 90 days 143,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The shoe industry, that grew up in New England, owes its impetus, history indicates, to an Irish immigrant, who settled in Lynn, Mass., and who was named John Adams Dagys. He it was who introduced division of labor into the manufacture of shoes in the United States.

The coal industry can be said to have begun with the Leigh Coal-Mine Company, in 1792, the result, anecdotes have it, of a poor hunter accidentally kicking up pieces of anthracite a year before.

The first radio corporation was registered in 1919, records show. Organized radiocasting began in 1920, and today the radio threads the air with its imperceptible radii as the railroads thread the continent with their rails, and both are potential agents for the dissemination of knowledge that can contribute to national progress.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will reduce the retail price of gasoline ½ cent a gallon throughout its territory, except Delaware.

ATLANTANS PETITION FOR RECALL OF KEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Petitions, with 5366 signatures, for a special election on the recall of Mayor James L. Key of this city have been filed jointly by the Atlanta Federation of Trades and the Greater Atlanta Prohibition and Law Enforcement Club with the City Clerk, Mr. J. Henson Tatum.

Mayor Key's continued utterances against prohibition are given as the reasons for the recall action on the part of the club.

BRAZIL TO MARK BOUNDARY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 18 (By U. P.)—The Government has appointed Capt. Alcedo Cavalcanti Leony and Capt. Oliveira Machado as auxiliary members of the boundary commission to mark the southern frontier lines of Brazil and of Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Tree-Planting Army Honors Washington

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER

A TREE-PLANTING army moves forward to honor the father of a country! Armed with spades and supplied with little trees, the army of 100,000 boys and girls, members of the Junior Garden Clubs of America, have planned to celebrate the George Washington Bicentennial by planting trees in his memory during the coming season.

As Jack Frost leaves the ground and the season opens the army of gardeners sharpen their spades to dot the soil from ocean to ocean with dogwoods, redbuds, maples, evergreens and elms—living monuments to the man who himself was a lover of trees.

Reports already indicate that the army is mobilized. In Louisville, Ky., some 1250 trees are being planted by about 43,000 boys and girls. The "Bachelor Buttons" and "Johnny Jump-ups" of the Junior Garden Club in Joliet, Ill., send word that they have already planted a hawthorn tree. In Des Moines, Ia., 2000 Boy Scouts have enrolled in garden work to participate in a tree-planting program. In Cedar Rapids, Ia., 2400 children from the playgrounds have adopted a constructive tree-planting plan. In Grand Rapids, Mich., an elm tree will be placed in the city park with appropriate patriotic program. These are indicative of what is happening in other sections.

Patriotic Ceremonies

When the tender roots are firmly put in place and spadefuls of earth are thrown in and packed down by the young gardeners, it is expected that in many quarters a patriotic ceremony will accompany the event. Perhaps someone will recite a poem about a tree, another will make a short speech about the value of the tree as a friend to man and, most important of all, someone will tell about how George Washington who guided a nation in its struggle for freedom expressed the strength and vigor symbolized by a mighty tree.

This special junior tree planting movement was started by the Junior Garden Clubs when the George Washington Chapter was organized. The clubs themselves formed by the Better Homes and Gardens magazine are not yet three years old. The new chapter this year is their contribution to the Washington Bicentennial and has the approval of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the School-Garden Association of America, and the American Tree Association.

What could be more appropriate than to plant a tree to the memory of Washington who knew trees so well? A quiet stroll about his Mount Vernon home in the Virginia hills overlooking the Potomac River would convince anyone that Washington must certainly have loved the out-of-doors, flowers, gardens and trees. We recall the double row of trim straight larches standing like sentinels at the foot of the hill, the sturdy old trees topping the hill, the black-green weeping boxwoods in his garden.

Washington's diary contains many references to the value and care of trees. Only a little imagination is required to see him riding on horseback over his plantation stopping now and again to encourage a young sapling, or to admire a sturdier tree putting forth its leaves and blossoms.

Trees at Mount Vernon

It is recorded in Washington's diary for March 1, 1785, that he planted a circle of dogwoods with a redbud in the middle close to an old cherry tree near the south garden house. There are still many dogwoods and redbuds about Mount Vernon, though not of his own planting. It is claimed, however, that approximately 46 trees which Washington planted are still living. Among these are oaks, hickories, beeches, locusts, walnuts, maples, elms and pines.

Martha Washington, his wife, must certainly have helped him plan the lovely garden down beyond the spinning house. Lilacs and kerria blossoms, lilies-of-the-valley and violets, roses and hydrangea still come forth in their season. Beyond there are buckeyes, which it is claimed Washington planted from seed, and many holly trees, which he brought from the woods.

With so many trees to choose from, the young gardeners today can find whatever type best suits their soil and locality. It may be a tall columnar Italian cypress, a cone-shaped spruce, a round-headed Norway maple, a picturesque old cedar, or the leafy spreading elm. They may choose a tree for its beautiful bark, such as the ash or white birch, dogwood or sycamore. They might select a tree for its colored foliage, such as the sumac, sweet gum, ash or red maple. Or again they might decide upon some tree which specializes in blossoms, like the catalpa, magnolia, pussy willow or horse chestnut.

When boys or girls join this chapter they get a yellow button. When the club has planted its tree, the American Tree Association is notified and the club is sent its book, a blue-and-gold certificate testifying that the group has planted a tree in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Instructions for Planting

Instructions for tree planting are given by the American Tree Association. It warns against removing the wet burlap covering the roots of the tree coming from the nursery until just before planting. The excavation for the individual tree should be at least six inches beyond the spread of the roots extended in their natural positions. Fingers and heels are recommended for packing the soil firmly about the tree so that it cannot be shaken from its position. Advice for ornamental tree planting as well as roadside planting is given.

The George Washington chapter of the Junior Garden Clubs has a whole study plan of trees. Its members study the characteristics of the different trees they would like to plant. They find out the uses of trees to man, such as conserving moisture, checking erosion of soil, and furnishing products for paper and other commercial necessities. They learn how to take care of trees, how to prune them, and protect them. More than this, they study how the life of George Washington was like that of a tree.

"In the symbolism of a tree can Washington be remembered pre-eminently," it is stated by the American Tree Association. "Deep-rooted in the ground, a tree is like a man, coming up out of the earth but lifting its branches to heaven. And as it grows in usefulness, so it grows in beauty. It may outlast the ages, it offers its shade to all alike, and its disinterested ministries succor a thirsty countryside and provide for its physical and æsthetic necessities. So a tree bespeaks the spirit of Washington. He was democratic in his services, regal in his leadership, commanding in his principles, while he extended a brotherly hand to a new and independent people struggling for fuller freedom."

Tracing Footprints In the Snow

WHEN snow lies on the ground, it is fun to go out early in the morning and trace the different footprints of animal life.

Perhaps the prettiest little track is that made by the deer mouse, that tiny, almost elf-like, creature. When moving slowly they leave a long double chain across the snow, but when hurried, they go by leaps varying from six to eighteen inches. Have you ever seen one of these little fellows? He is about three inches long, with a tail even longer, light gray back, white underneath, white feet, ears large and thin. Frequently there is the print of his tail in the snow.

The trail will be along the snow for some distance, several yards, then it will disappear into a hole that leads to an underground tunnel. The nest will be found in the hollow of a log, a woodpile, or any dry spot. The outside is of leaves and fibers, the inside of rabbits' fur, or some soft material. The rigors of winter have no terrors for this little fellow. He lays up food for months, but not always near his home, so he has to travel to and from his storehouse.

And the footprints of the meadow mouse you will often see. He is almost twice as large as the deer mouse. After the snows have melted, an intricate network of tunnels through the stubble show his pathways in winter. The tracks will be about cornshocks, especially if they are unhusked. They will suddenly dive under the snow, only to reapper once more.

Bird tracks are always easy to find. Weeds to which seeds cling form an excellent feeding ground. Whether by accident or design, the sparrow is clever at knocking off these seeds, and as there are other birds on the ground waiting for the feast, the snow is fairly sprinkled with their tracks.

Rabbits are always busy on moonlight nights when snow is on the ground; you can easily detect their hops; now and then they take long leaps.

Of the squirrel family there are not more than two that hop about all winter—the red and the fox. Mr. Chipmunk keeps himself securely hidden in zero weather. A snug den, with a goodly supply of nuts and seeds is much more to his liking than hustling about in the snow. But the red or pine squirrel does not lay up a proper winter's supply, though sometimes he will store some nuts about. Oftentimes they will carry walnuts to the attic, in spite of protest from the tenants of the house. Then, sometimes in daylight, sometimes at night, a sound of rolling walnuts is heard, accompanied by vigorous chattering, and we know the little creatures are at work.

But as a rule they stay in the woods, and tracks are always plentiful leading from tree to stump and from tree to fence. Indeed, there is no trail found in a nut-bearing wood that is in anyway nearly as common as that of the red squirrel. Its track is much like that of the rabbit, only shorter and more compact, generally smaller and closer together. A hole in the snow, with some upturned leaves in the bottom, may suddenly appear to show where he dug out his breakfast. How he is able unerringly to locate nuts under a foot of snow is one of the interesting problems naturalists have yet to solve. Possibly it is his sense of smell, but this must be very acute to penetrate deep snow.

These Footprints Have a Tale to Tell. Can You Read It?

It is so pleasant to hear birds chattering in winter and often we have followed the bluejay's tracks. It is a long one for a bird, and looks as if he had a merry scramble for seeds. A fine feeding ground is among the stalks of goldenrod, wild asters, ragweed and lambs-quarter, or around a country corn crib.

Some birds walk; at the head of this list stands the crow. He walks with a stately step, and his tracks indicate that he is never in a hurry. Often they may be found in chicken yards and along country lanes.

Titmice, woodpeckers, chickadees, nuthatches—all these cling to trees and not often can you see their tracks.

If you study animal footprints in winter, it will surprise you to learn just how much traveling is done by night. Morning shows the history of the night before, the simple annals of the woods and fields.

J. A. W.

Aviation on the Ground

By RENÉE B. STERN

Second of a Series of Four Articles on Vocational Aviation

PRODUCTION work in aviation calls for the services of men of mechanical bent. The chemist also has his place in this phase of aviation. So does the interior decorator. How does a person turn his knowledge of mechanics, chemistry, or decoration to the service of aeronautics? That is a question often asked.

Training for Production Work

There are several methods, but the best is the one that suits an individual's own needs. All over the country are aviation schools that have been accredited by the United States Department of Commerce, and annually inspected by government agents. They maintain high standards and some of them specialize in ground mechanics. They give special and elementary courses that may be obtained for a small sum. Complete courses that cover the chief phases of aviation ground work will, however, take about as much time and be as expensive as a regular college course.

Many young men who cannot afford such courses find the solution of their training problem by entering the air service of the United States army, navy, or marines. All give air training. At Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., the Army Air Corps maintains a technical school where ground mechanics of aviation is taught, no flying courses being given. Airplane mechanics, aircraft armorers, welders, machinists, radio mechanics and operators, air photography and parachute riggers are given training. Young men of eighteen years and over are eligible at Chanute, provided they are physically fit, meet certain standards and have had at least a high school education, or its equivalent. Preference is given to college men. Like any good ground school, the courses pay much attention to a study of engine construction, ignition systems, carburetion, lubrication, trouble-shooting, valve adjustment, installation of engines and instruments, and rigging (assembling of planes).

Government and Private Schools

While entrance into any army, navy or marines service means an enlistment for one to three years, as a matter of actual fact men find it possible to leave the service or buy their way out when they have taken the specific training they desire. They are under military rule which, while fairly strict, has the advantage of paying them a small soldier's pay in addition to supplying food, shelter and clothing without expense to the student. Besides, this type of training is accepted by the large transport companies as indicating ability, since no man who is unfit is permitted to remain in training in government schools. The fighting arm of the government does not want a large corps of air-trained men to support, but it does want a large corps that is engaged in private work but can be called upon in emergency as a reserve corps. Hence the willingness to train men and then allow them to take private positions at present.

A man can also get special training at a private licensed school and has the advantage of not being on the army or navy reserve list; the advantage in government training is its acceptance by air lines and lack of expense to the student. As a matter of fact, too, many young men, trained in other lines of business, enter aviation as a helper to some mechanic in factory or on an air field. Here they get their initial training and are paid a sufficient wage to cover their living expenses.

The airport ground men and their helpers are men of ordinary experience. Theirs are stepping-stone positions that may lead to better openings, especially if, after practical service for a time, such men will take technical courses to perfect their work. Welders, painters, electricians, metalsmiths and carpenters are among the workers at an airport who know their own trade rather than aviation.

Young men of a scientific bent will find that they can prepare for a share in aeronautics by taking technical courses in high school and college and then entering a business allied with aviation. Instruments are made in special factories; a big rubber company makes dirigibles; a paint manufacturer makes also the "dope" used for airplane wings; several firms make parachutes and parts; while airplane engines are an industry in themselves.

The chemist and engineer may find their best initial training in some such firm. Many a radio ground man had his first experience on a steamship or in army service. The chief engineer for one of the big transport lines graduated from an engineering college and did general work on a field until he was air-wise enough to plan ports, lighting systems, hangars and lay out air routes.

While women find opportunity in other branches of aviation rather than in production, they have opportunity as interior decorators. More and more are manufacturers giving heed to attractive cabins, especially on transport planes. Nor is the day distant when waiting rooms and ticket offices will be decorated in a manner to stimulate air-mindedness.

From mechanic's helper to airport superintendent or chief engineer; from chemist, weather expert and radio ground man to the artist who makes planes beautiful, the production end of aviation offers a widening field.

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These publications can be obtained from the National Council for Prevention of War, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Prince of Wales Talks to British Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

SEVEN thousand youthful voices shouted "Aye" in response to the call of the Prince of Wales at the Albert Hall on Jan. 27, to "commit ourselves to a resolute attempt faithfully to carry into practice the ideal of service which has been set before us" in the belief that "the greatness of the state comes from the spirit of service."

Many thousands more, "listening-in" at over 260 similar gatherings, organized by the National Council of Social Service all up and down the country, must have echoed the shout.

The Prince's immediate audience was composed almost entirely of young people. Boys of the public schools filled the mounting rows behind the platform, while the floor and six great tiers of seats in the body of the hall were packed with children from every type of school; with Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, and representatives of every description of youth club; with university students and a fair sprinkling of teachers and other grown-ups.

"People today are looking for a positive aim," the Prince told these young folk, "and I think that aim is to be found in the realization that each man must, and can, work out his own salvation through service—service not merely of state action, nor of the wonderful voluntary work done in connection with countless good causes, but service of kindliness between man and man—of mutual understanding—of all those acts of unselfish devotion that can be done by people without one thought of material gain or personal advancement.

"We meet in a time of national anxiety," the Prince said, "but it is a time of national opportunity too. I want you to understand that we are not facing a few months of 'grin and bear it'—we must get into training for a long period of work. We must be prepared to enlist 'for the duration' without asking how much may be required of us."

The Prince spoke of unemployment.

"Wherever burdens lie heaviest," he said, "let us face up to the most urgent local need and see if the community on the spot cannot make its own self-directed contribution toward the problem. So far as is humanly possible, let us break unemployment up into little pieces and refuse to be browbeaten into paralysis by its size. I am talking," he said, "on the plane not of politics nor of economics, but of simple friendship."

He spoke, too, of democracy.

"What we make of this new age of democracy is of vital concern to the whole world. The enemy of today is depression and apathy; but depression and apathy are the devil's own—they are not English, so away with them! Let us make ourselves fit for real service."

Mail Bag

Klotzsche, Germany

Dear Editor:

I have already two pen pals, but I should like to have more, therefore I write to you. I am a boy of 19. Next year I shall graduate from high school. Our school is a boarding school, and its location is ideal for the particular purposes it serves. It lies near Dresden (Saxony). So we have the fresh air and the calm of the pine wood, and also the culture of the town: the opera, the theaters, and the picture gallery, with its world-famous pictures and many wonderful buildings of the past.

Now I will write of our school. We are only 250 boys, and we come from all parts of our country. We manage our board jointly with 12 tutors. So we have a splendid opportunity to study the community life, which is very interesting for me.

I am specially interested in history, political economy, jurisprudence, philosophy, literature, arts and in all problems of life. Last month I read "The Constitution of the United States" by James M. Beck. So I would like to correspond with boys and young men of foreign countries about questions in which we are both interested. I think this correspondence would also be a contribution, even though a little one, to international agreement. We may write in English, or in English and German, or in French.

Who will write to me?

Werner G.

Collingswood, N. J.

Dear Mail Baggers:

I am anxious to start a Mail Bag group in Philadelphia, which city is very near my home. I have many friends through that very delightful channel, the Monitor's Mail Bag, but none in Philadelphia. Don't you think that it would be fun to get together and hold little meetings, such as other groups are doing? In Los Angeles, Chicago and Boston those interested in the Mail Bag are meeting and having such good times. They read interesting letters that they have received through their Mail Bag correspondence, tell about their Mail Bag experiences and, in general, get to know each other. The paramount thought is that we Mail Baggers who live near each other should get together and know each other! All those who are interested and who live near enough to Philadelphia to meet occasionally, please write to me. I shall be anxiously awaiting your letters.

Love and best wishes to you all,

Dorothy M.

Cayley, Alberta

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter and I hope I may gain some correspondents through it. My family live on a large ranch in the foothills. I am 11 years old and attend the mountain school in Banff, a famous resort in the Canadian Rockies. We have lovely winter sports there—tobogganing, skiing, skating. In summer we swim, mountain climb, play cricket, basketball, and field hockey.

I have been home for the Christmas holidays and I'm having a lovely time, but expect to return to school on Monday, the eleventh.

We live near the Prince of Wales' ranch and I've been there several times. I have also seen the Prince when he was at the ranch, and his brother, Prince George, when he was here two years ago.

I have been learning French for five years and should like to hear from someone in France, and from someone in Switzerland who is interested in winter and summer sports, as I am. Phyllis MacM.

Yorkshire, England

Dear Editor:

I have great pleasure in offering you this little puzzle, and I should be very grateful to see it published in the Monitor. I am just 13 years old and I am an interested Monitor reader. Morris W.

Below are seven jumbled words. When the letters are put in their correct places, they will represent seven places in the United States.

These are the jumbled words:

1. IIMMA
2. KORNYEW
3. MOCAAT
4. WOATAT
5. DINAANI
6. DNOKLAA
7. RNOMHCID

Now when the solutions are found, take the first letters of these words and they will form another word which is interesting to all readers of this paper.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Ruth Mck. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Italy and Spain.

Dorothy P. (13), Eccles, Lancs, England.—Studying French. Interested in music and Girl Guides and Scouts.

Margaret B. (13), Torrance, Calif.—From foreign lands.

Betty W. (13), Torrance, Calif.—From foreign lands.

Eunice M. (14) Weyerhaeuser, Wis.

Betty P. (14), Los Angeles, Calif.

Isabel G. (13), Malinta, Ohio.

Ruth O. (14), Lakewood, Ohio.—Interested in Girl Scouts and sports.

Mildred B., Jamaica, N. Y.

Anna J. (15), St. Louis, Mo.

Nellie McP. (15), Rhinecliff, N. Y.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Collecting postcards and coins.

Mildred B. (16), Santa Paula, Calif.—Especially from Naples, Italy.

Erika W. (17), Berlin, Germany.—Especially from France and Spain. Interested in reading, music and the theater.

Helen E. P. (18), Long Eaton, Nottm, England—Interested in art, stamp collecting and sports.

Eva G. (19), Berlin-Halensee, Germany.—Correspond in English and German.

Roberta H. (19), Normal, Ill.—Interested in art, music, literature, sports, writing poetry and short stories.

From Boys

Tsuyoko P. (12), Gardena, Calif.

George E. B. (12), St. Louis, Mo.

Phil C. (13), Deerlodge, Mont.—Interested in Boy Scouts.

Robert J. (14), Cleveland, Ohio.

Harry J. (14), Park Ridge, Ill.—Correspond in English or Spanish.

Don M. (16), Vancouver, B. C.—Interested in dramatics and stamp collecting. Correspond in French or English.

Max E. (18), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Germany.

Over 20

(Miss) Dallas L., Chicago, Ill.

Mabel Z., Thornwood, N. Y.

Lillian M. H., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.—Correspond in French or English.

Vesta R., Bentley, Iowa.

(Miss) Freya vanA., Amsterdam, Holland.

(Miss) Asta S., Reykjavik, Iceland.

(Miss) Daja L., Reykjavik, Iceland.

Arthur H. Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from Germany and southern states.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

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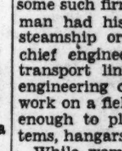

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THE HOME FORUM

A Quiet Hotel

THE water around the lower part of Vancouver Island is cold. That is one reason why we decided to go to the rambling summer hotel, a little farther up the island. Then, too, we had heard there was a sandy beach there.

We were delighted with the hotel in its setting of big, old trees. It was built on rocks and stood back in the bend of a bay. Beyond the point was a lighthouse, and every day we could see the Princess ships passing out by the light, going to Seattle or Vancouver. Or see the big ocean liners on the way to the Orient or Australia.

The first floor, little more than a basement, contained a big room for the children to play in on rainy days, and a row of little bath houses on the side overlooking the ocean. A sign above them read Bathing Suits for Hire.

The second floor contained the lobby, kitchen, dining-room and lounge and one suite of bedrooms. All the bedrooms on this floor were engaged for the summer by the Lyons family from Shanghai, China. There was Mrs. Lyons, the five children, the governess and nurse. Ian, the oldest, a boy of nine, was to be taken to England and put in school in the fall. Every morning the governess gave the three older children lessons, while the nurse took the two youngest to walk. They carried out a busy program until after tiffin, when the whole family repaired to the beach to romp and play until sunset.

* * *

Then there was Mrs. Vaunce and her two small daughters, and the Chinese amah, from Peiping. Mrs. Vaunce had been an Australian girl before her marriage, and she had once danced with the Prince of Wales.

There was a family with four children from Bagdad. There were even families with children from "the States."

We loved it all. Especially Wednesday afternoon, which was a half-holiday in town. All stores closed and people betook themselves to the beaches. Every street car was crowded and full to overflowing with lunch baskets, pillows, sunshades, bathing-suits, children and dogs. At the end of the line everyone disembarked whereupon the trek to the beaches began.

Our beach was most popular. It was several miles from the end of the street car, but no one seemed to mind. Every inch of sand was taken possession of by some family. The children quickly donned bathing-suits and, without losing a moment, dashed shouting into the icy water, followed by all the dogs.

The grown-ups first arranged the baskets, cushions, umbrellas, then engaged one of the little bath-houses in the hotel. They donned their bathing-suits and basked in the sun, before plunging into the water.

Some stayed on at the hotel, siting on the veranda watching the ships out by the light, or the row boats dotting the bay. At the end of the beach was a small store, with the customary sign. Teas. It also rented rowboats. Salmon fishing was good out by the light. On Wednesday all the rowboats were engaged. The bay was full of them. One day we walked up the beach to see about renting a boat. We were a little bewildered when the woman asked if any of the boats tied up at the dock contained "horrocks." It sounded like some kind of fish. After a bit we realized, of course, that she meant oar locks.

After the dip, along toward five o'clock, everybody had refreshments, and many remained for a camp fire and sing. It was all noisy and lots of fun.

* * *

But on the other days of the week, there was just breakfast, and a walk, and the mail. The afternoon on the beach, or tennis, dinner and the radio.

Then, one day, the hotel seemed to have lost its customary calm. The manager forgot to send Harold for the mail, as Harold was needed first for one errand and then another. The maids fluttered about, putting fresh flowers in all the vases. We knew something exciting was about to happen, and it did.

Mrs. Launcelot Fallows arrived, with her maid, from home, England. She had been to Australia to visit a favorite niece and was just stopping off at our hotel to rest, before proceeding on the last lap of her journey across Canada to sail from Quebec.

Both Mrs. Launcelot Fallows and her maid seemed to be followers of the styles set by Queen Alexandra. At first we were rather awed. It was all we could do to keep from dropping little curtseys if, by chance, we met her in the hall. And Queen Alexandra, herself, could not have been more dignified and gracious than Mrs. Fallows. Mrs. Fallows had come to our hotel, because she had heard it was quiet.

You could see that the manager was puzzled as well as flattered by Mrs. Fallows's decision to come to our hotel. At the new hotel, not far away, it was quiet also. Children, if not exactly forbidden the premises, were at least not encouraged to come there. The rates were the same for a baby of six months as for its mother. The babies were as much trouble, or more, than adults, the manager said if you asked about rates for children. Whereas, at our hotel, the rates ran in a graduated scale. Children under one year, so much (hardly anything). Three years, and under, very little more. Twelve years, it was a very little more. Fifteen years jumped somewhat, and not until eighteen were children considered adults.

Our manager had not had anything like Mrs. Fallows's arrival happen in him in years. He knew, and told everyone, that she was cousin to an Earl. She was coming to our hotel to rest. He glanced over the lobby. Sand pails stood, forgotten, on almost every chair. Little shovels were left in all the corners. He shook his head.

Our hotel was quiet, but there was hardly a moment that one could not hear children laughing or little, bare feet running down the halls. The manager spoke to the guests, discreetly, about the children being kept quiet. What if Mrs. Fallows should pick up and go to that new hotel, with the private beach! And what would Mrs. Fallows think of Wednesday afternoon? We were appalled at the thought! Perhaps it would be rainy, but it wasn't. It dawned without a cloud in the sky.

* * *

The morning passed. Mrs. Fallows took a walk dressed in a tailored suit, stiff white collar and tie, straw sailor hat; she was swinging a stick.

Even earlier than usual, the picnics began to arrive.

We knew Mrs. Fallows was taking, or at least trying to take, a nap. With many admonitions for quiet, the children were hurried past her door on the way to the beach.

For the first time, we cast an unappreciative eye down the beach at the accumulative holiday makers.

No one knew what would happen, but no one was prepared for what did happen.

I saw one of the children pointing. Looking up I saw Mrs. Fallows coming down the steps leading to the beach. Her maid followed, carrying a bath cape and lorgnette. Mrs. Fallows was dressed in a mustard yellow, flannel bathing-suit. The bloomers came well below her knees, and she wore long black stockings. A wide-brimmed straw hat was tied close about her face by a stout black ribbon, drawn down over the crown.

Without a moment's hesitation, Mrs. Fallows stepped into the icy water and dipped. She even took a few strokes, keeping her head, and hat, well out of the water.

As she came out, she said pleasantly: "Delightful!" and looked about the crowded beach, as her maid draped the cape about her shoulders.

And then she said: "These dear children remind me of my niece's babies. How I miss them!" Then she started up the steps.

It seemed to be the signal for all the children to let out a shout of glee, and dash gayly into the water!

E. H. R.

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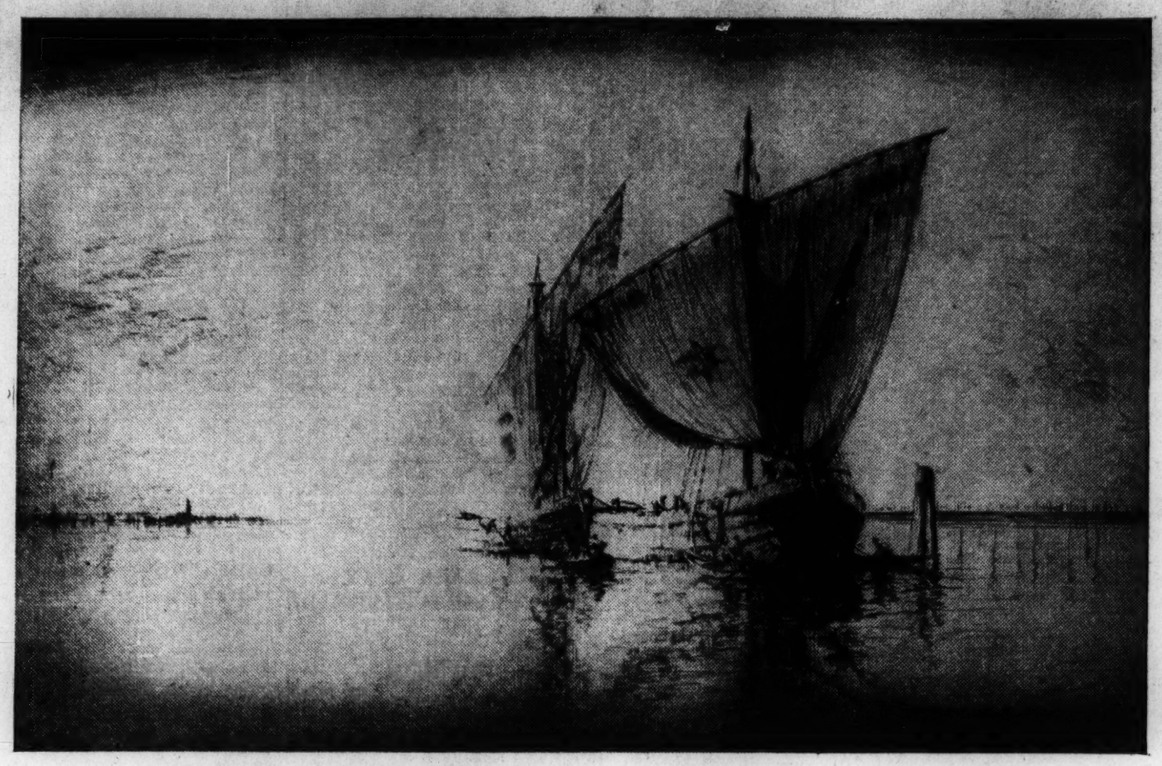
Ben Jonson's Advice To Writers

For a man to write well, there are required three necessaries—to read the best authors, observe the best speakers, and much exercise of his own style. In style, to consider what ought to be written, and after what manner, he must first think and excogitate his matter, then choose his words, and examine the weight of either. Then take care, in placing and ranking both matter and words, that the composition be comely; and to do this with diligence and often. No matter how slow the style be at first, so it be labored and accurate; seek the best, and be not glad of the forward conceits, or first words that offer themselves to us, but judge of what we invent, and order what we approve.

Repeat often what we have formerly written; which beside that it helps the consequence, and makes the juncture better, it quickens the heat of the imagination, that often cools in the time of the setting down, and gives it new strength, as if it grew lustier by the going back. As we see in the contention of leaping, they jump farthest that fetch their race largest; or, in throwing a dart or javelin, we force back our arms to make our loose the stronger. Yet, if we have a fair gale of wind, I forbid not the steering out of our sail, so the favor of the gale deceive us not. For all that we invent doth please us in the conception of birth, else we would never set it down.

But the safest is to return to judgement and handle over again those things in the easiness of which might make them justly suspected. So did the best writers in their beginnings; they imposed upon themselves care and industry; they did nothing rashly: they obtained first to write well, and then custom made it easy and a habit. By little and little their matter showed itself to them more plentifully; their words answered, their compositions followed; and all, as in a well-ordered family, presented itself in the place. So that the sum of all is, ready making makes not good writing, but good writing brings on ready writing.—From BEN JONSON'S Essay "Of Style."



Chioggia: From an Etching by Douglas Macleod

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

REMARKABLE in its connotation of the diffused yellow haze of late afternoon on a sunny day near Venice, is this etching by Mr. Douglas Macleod. Working in black and white, he nevertheless is able to make one think of Turner's way of recording the vibrant atmospherics of sunset. The illumination seems to be coming toward us in a flood, interrupted only by the hulls of the ships. The light strikes through the wide-flung draperies of the masts, shimmers down the ships' sides, and is reflected from the water into a perfect mesh of cross lighting. Only the shadowed prows are really in shadow. A simple silhouette at the horizon implies all that we need to know of the distant city across the water, and only wisps of clouds are in the sky to make the wide spread of white space seem the more brilliant by accent. By means of sensitive wiping of the plate through the broad center, leaving dark bands at the top and bottom, the dazzling effect of light is further heightened. Altogether a romantic and delicate evocation of a scene that would ordinarily seem too evanescent to express without the aid of color.

Desert Wings

Row on row
The serrate edges of the desert range
Weave patterns, as the shadows change.
While far below,
Where hot winds lick the lips
Of bone-dry canyons, slips
A bird in flight.
Now hugging tight
The coast-line of the gray-shrub'd hills, he floats
On thin blue air, as little boats
Sail, hugging shore.
Now see him soar
As, swinging wide,
He breasts the tide
Of upper air, a galleon fair and proud
He sweeps the tip of foamlike cloud.
Gold beckons him
Beyond the rim of blue-air ocean.
How far he curves. His distant motion
Vanished slow,
Where, row on row,
The serrate edges of the desert range
Weave patterns, as the shadows change.

ALFRED H. CAROTHERS.

A Norwegian Waterfall

Norway is the land of waterfalls. In no other country are they so numerous, and the murmur of them may be in your ears during many days of traveling. The beautiful district of Hardanger is particularly happy in this respect.

The moist and warm summers produce a vegetation unequalled in richness and beauty, and in the springtime, when the snows are melting, the warm still air is palpitant with the music of countless waterfalls. Some, appearing to shoot from the sky over high perpendicular crags into the fjord, or gurgling in deep gorges unseen, send mellow music floating in the balmy air above in delicious waves of sweetest sound.

In the immediate neighborhood of the Odde, on the innermost reach of the Hardanger Fjord, are found some of the finest waterfalls in the country. One of them in particular—the Skjaeggedalsfos, or more properly, Ringdalsfors—is considered by many travelers to be the grandest waterfall in Europe.

I visited this magnificent fall about the end of May in perfect weather.

Landing, after two hours' row from Odde, at the farm Tyssedal, by the fjord's margin, a path is found which leads uphill through aromatic woods of silver birch and pine, and winding up the rough, craggy, and bosky valley of Skjaeggedal, it approaches in places quite abruptly the very brink of the deep dark gorge where thunders the river in a succession of cataracts. After a walk of some three English miles, the farm which takes its name from, or gives it to, the valley is reached.

Just before I arrived at the farmstead, I overtook a young peasant and his wife, who were driving a herd of goats before them. The man had several young kids in a covered basket slung over his shoulders. The woman walked in front of the goats, knitting as she went.

Procuring a boat and a boatman at the farm, I was rowed across a small lake formed by the river widening at this place. I had for my companions de voyage the peasants and their goats, these of themselves being quite as much as the boat could carry. There was but little room for the rower, but with short and steady strokes he landed his cargo over in safety. . . .

We continued, and in a short time we came to a large lake—Ringdalsvand, and my guide invited me to take a pair of oars, and he himself took the other pair. We rowed steadily on in the light breeze, which gave to the lake an intense blue color reflected from the sky. On every side were towering cliffs and snow topped mountains, whose steep bases were clothed with fragments of forest which had escaped destructive avalanches. Not a sign of human habitation presented itself; only wild nature, sublime and grand in the extreme, surrounded us.

After about two hours of hard rowing, we pull up the boat on a pebbly strand at our destination, near to the head of the lake. We are now just beneath the magnificent falls of Skjaeggedal, which leap from the top of high cliffs and send immense volumes of spray to a considerable distance; while on the gauzy vapour, which rises up from huge caldrons at its foot, the arc of a brilliant rainbow is formed in the sunshine of mid-day. The very earth around seems to vibrate through the deafening roar from this mighty waterfall.—From "Norwegian Fjords," by A. HEATON COOPER.

A Little East Anglia Town

My town is not one of those little towns whose ancient timbered houses are constantly being made to pose for the amateur photographer, and are perpetually being gushed over by sentimental tourists. Except for its church, there is nothing in my little town about which one *can* gush. Not but what, with its narrow, irregular streets, interspersed with seven "greens," it offers occasional views of the type beloved by etchers—here an unexpected alley, there the yard of an old coaching inn, or there a lane of creeper-covered cottages, with the open country, or the sea, beyond. Its main charm, however, lies in the peace which it derives partly from its isolated position, and partly from its own entire lack of self-consciousness. . . .

Soaring above the town, from almost the center of which it climbs, is a tall, graceful lighthouse. But even that cannot dwarf the cathedral-like church which, with its square tower, is one of the finest of all the remarkable ecclesiastical buildings in East Anglia. It was on this church that Defoe, during his tour of the Eastern Counties, saw a "prodigious multitude of swallows sitting," a spectacle so unusual that he sought an explanation from a "grave gentleman," who told him that, this being the nearest point to Holland, the birds had congregated there in readiness for migration, and were awaiting a favorable wind. From this same spot the swallows still embark. But since the post office has graciously provided them with telegraph wires, they no longer use the church. I do not say that the wires were supplied exclusively for the accommodation of these aerial visitants; but I imagine that to be their main function in this quiet borough. . . .

While the town itself stands high and dry upon a hill, it is bordered on one side by an immense wild common—a paradise for the amateur botanist—and on the other two landward sides by a vast expanse of Dutch-like marshes, through which a bordering river winds down to the sea.

Of one of the most important of ancient English towns, in whose many sanctuaries men worshipped "a God more merciful than time," nothing remains but "dust, and grass, and barren, silent stones." Time has indeed been merciless to this coast, and only modern skill has saved my little town itself from the encroaching sea.—GILBERT THOMAS, in "Calm Weather."

The Washington Monument

Beside Potomac's winding shores,
Against the wide expanse of sky,
His mighty granite pillar soars,
A monolith raised huge and high.

It reaches toward the stars by night,
It brothers with the sun by day;
Sublime in its unswerving height
It toward the zenith points the way.

Though it stands firmly and four square,
And wears the glory of his name,
Piercing the spacious vasts of air
It is not loftier than his fame.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

РОДИТЕЛИ И ДЕТИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ПРОТИВ молодежи наших дней было направлено много враждебной критики. Молодежь обвиняли в расточительности, небрежности, равнодушии к духовному и в непризнавании закона и порядка. Во многих случаях казалась, что было не мало оснований для таких жалоб, но есть много и таких случаев когда критика это была несправедливой, или когда то что вызвало жалобы являлось результатом отсутствия домашняго воспитания.

Многие из тех кому доверена забота о детях, считают, что этим детям должны быть предоставлены всевозможные материальные преимущества; и иногда так много энергии посвящается на достижение этих преимуществ, что остается мало времени на наиболее важную часть воспитания, именно, на духовную—духовное познание Бога и человека, которое даст им возможность вести счастливую и полезную жизнь. Хотя с движением цивилизации условия окружающие детей могут пременяться сами дети по природе остаются в значительной мере теми-же и не было никогда такого времени, когда они не нуждались в том чтобы их учили разнице между добром и злом, и не было никогда такого времени, когда дети не нуждались в том чтобы учиться выбирать добро и гнушаться зла.

Нужно с раннего возроста учить детей, как преодолевать их маленькие искушения, для того чтобы они смогли в позднейшей жизни противостоять более сильным соблазнам. Нельзя преподавать нравственные правила детям и ожидать, что они будут применять их в пылу искушения в том случае если мы раньше не помогали им применять эти правила в жизни. Дети должны знать, как преодолевать дурные наклонности в собственном мышлении и нужно развивать их хорошие наклонности и поощрять их в том, чтобы они сами развивали в себе эти наклонности. И родителе должны искренно стараться сами так-же поступать. В чем семейная жизнь более всего нуждается это в религии, которая поможет радителям и детям любить и повиноваться духовному закону и применять этот закон во всех отношениях с людьми и к повседневным задачам.

Mrs. Eddy открывшая и основавшая Христианскую Науку, показала в своих произведениях красоту и стройность духовнаго закона; когда закон этот преподается детям они принимают его, как нечто для них вполне естественное. В своем основном руководстве, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," она пишет (стр. 236): "Дети должны повиноваться своим родителям; неповиновение это зло разрушающее в зародыше начатки самоуправления. Родители должны с ранняго возраста учить детей своих истинам здоровья и счастья."

Существует теория, которая утверждает, что для того чтобы развить личность ребенка нужно ни в чем его не сдерживать. В то время как очень необходимо нежно любить детей и понимать их, они должны также, если мы хотим чтобы они были во истину свободными, быть научены, как преодолевать ложные наклонности, так называемаго человеческаго разума. Путем послушания требованиям нравственности и духовному закону и дети и взрослые узнают и приобретают свое господство, свое здоровье, счастье и добростройность.

В Первой Книге Царств рассказывается о поведении двух родителей. Об Анне говориться, что она сказала о своем маленьком сыне Самуле. "И я отдаю его Господу на все дни жизни его, служить Господу." Ее решение поставить духовное на первое место в воспитании сына, согласно с понятием того времени, выразилось в том что она послала сына своего служить в храме. И какая нежная материнская любовь просвечивает сквозь строки, когда мы читаем дальше, "Верхнюю одежду малую делала ему мать его, и приносила ему ежегодно, когда приходила с мужем своим для принесения положенной жертвы." Современная мать, которая больше всего желает духовнаго благополучия своему ребенку, будет подражать самопожертвованию Анны. Сколько бы ей это не стоило времени, энергии и воли она будет желать, чтобы ребенок ее любил Бога, добро и преодолел зло.

Прямо противоположным является рассказ о священнике Илии о котором написано, "Сыновья его нечествуют, и не обуздывал их." Мы смотрим и видим через пространство веков потворствующаго отца, который сам хотя и служил в храме, но позволял детям своим расти ни в чем их не сдерживая и без уважения к закону Бога.

Одно из самых больших преимуществ, которое мы можем дать нашим детям это развить в них уважение к Библии и сознание ее ценности. Чтобы достигнуть этого мы должны отождествлять радость с религиозной жизнью. Библейское послание возвещает великую радость и это послание может быть применено на деле в повседневной жизни ребенка. Mrs. Eddy пишет (там-же стр. 131) "Сущность Библии лежит в превосходстве духовной силы над физической." Достижение духовности должно быть целью нашей жизни; и всем изучающим Христианскую Науку усилие в этом направлении приносит радость и господство.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Before Summer

Looking forward to the spring
One puts up with anything.
On this February day
Though winds leap down the street
Wintry scourgings seem but play,
And these later shafts of sleet
—Sharper pointed than the first—
And these later snows—the worst—
Are as a half transparent blind
Riddled by rays from sun behind.

—THOMAS HARDY. Poems.

Parents and Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT deal of adverse criticism has been directed against the young people of today. They have been accused of extravagance, carelessness, indifference to spiritual things, and disregard for law and order. In many instances there has seemed much reason for these complaints, but there are also many instances where the criticisms are not just, or where the cause of the complaints can be traced to a lack of training in the home.

Many of those to whom are entrusted the care of children feel that these children should be given every material advantage; and sometimes so much energy is devoted to the gaining of such advantages that little time is left for the most important part of their education, namely, the spiritual—the spiritual understanding of God and man, which will enable them to lead happy and useful lives. Although the advance of civilization may change the conditions surrounding them, children remain very much the same in nature; and there never was a time when they did not need to be taught the difference between right and wrong, never a time when they did not need to learn to choose good and to disdain evil.

From infancy, children need to be taught to overcome their little temptations in order that they may be able to withstand the larger temptations of later life. One cannot teach moral maxims to children and expect them to use them in the heat of temptation, unless they have been helped to apply them. They must be taught how to overcome evil tendencies in their own thinking, and must be helped and encouraged to nurture their good inclinations. And parents need to be honestly endeavoring to do this themselves. The greatest need in the home is for the religion that will help both parent and child to love and obey spiritual law, and to apply it to all human relationships and daily problems.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has revealed in her writings the beauty and order of spiritual law; when this law is taught to the children, they accept it naturally. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes (p. 236): "Children should obey their parents; insubordination is an evil, blighting the buddings of self-government. Parents should teach their children at the earliest possible period the truths of health and holiness."

There is a theory which claims that in order to develop a child's individuality one must place no restraint on him. While it is highly necessary that children be given the most tender love and understanding, they must also—if they are to have real freedom—be taught to overcome the wrongful tendencies of the so-called human mind. Through obedience to moral demands and spiritual law, children, as well as adults, recognize and gain their dominion, their health, happiness, and harmony.

In the book of Samuel a story is told of the behavior of two parents. Of Hannah it is related that she said of her little son Samuel, "I have lent him to the Lord; as long as he liveth he shall be lent to the Lord." In her day, this resolve to put the spiritual first in her son's education took the form of sending him away to serve in the temple. And what tender mother-love shines through the record as we read further, "Moreover his mother made him a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year, when she came up with her husband to offer the yearly sacrifice." The modern mother who desires her child's spiritual welfare above all else will emulate Hannah's self-sacrifice. Whatever may be the cost to her in time, energy, and desire, she will desire him to love God, good, and to overcome evil.

In contrast to this is the story of Eli the priest, of whom it is written, "His sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not." We look across the centuries and see the indulgent father, who himself ministered in the temple but allowed his children to grow up without restraint, without respect for the law of God.

One of the greatest advantages we can give to our children is an appreciation of and respect for the Bible. In doing this we need to identify joy with the practice of religion. The Bible message contains tidings of great joy, and this message can be made practical in the everyday life of the child. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 131), "The central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power." To attain spirituality should be the goal of our lives; and to all students of Christian Science, including children, this endeavor brings joy and dominion.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Old Waverly's Quilts and Cupboards

May a quilt be properly listed under the head of furniture? It takes up room; it fills a space; it is made by human hands, a personal, lasting product. Seven counties—to use a time-ragged expression—were scoured to procure material for a Waverly quilt. It became a sort of brag to possess a liberal number of them. Neither Solomon in his glory nor the Contrary Mary or Mother Goose, with her "cowslips all in a row," could ever have surpassed the average York Road quilt in the variety and the brightness of its colors. It was ubiquitous, for it appeared that one was always just completed, and another just begun.

A quilt was a village chronicle. It was heavy with gossip. Griefs and laughters swept over it. A hundred memories, small and great, came up at the sight of it. Down in one corner was a bit of chintz, full of frail-tinted flowers, out of a frock once worn to church; in another a scrap of dark calico which was perhaps associated with a lover, and a road, a road with the glow of falling leaves above and around it. When the patches were all sewed, and the cotton batting provided, the quilt was ready for the frame; this, as often as not an heirloom, and missing in many a family, was generally borrowed. . . . There was something very domestic and also very universal in the making of a quilt; it brought about a good deal of social intercourse to an extent unknown amongst our modern bridge players. It was handiwork, both a pastime and a necessity. . . .

And cupboards? Enchanting cupboards were there in Old Waverly, dim places, built into corners, sometimes with curtained glass doors, sometimes with painted wooden ones. From Pandora down to Ann Elizabeth the kitchenmaid, a closed box or a cupboard has always been and forever will be the most delightful and the most tantalizing object. . . . What pomp and circumstance may it not disclose, what traffics in wares, fit only for visions and dreams! A decaying, tree-encircled house on the York Road held such a one. When opened, there, back on the shelves, lifted a row of the finest and most exquisite china, as thin as eggshells, of a dull white. . . .

A hidden, lingering odor, perhaps of lost spices, or other pungencies, hung around this cupboard. You turned the knobs and closed the green-gray door and felt that you had shut away some mist of a thing, some phantom secrecy which had been yours for an instant, and then was yours no more.—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "The York Road."

Beethoven's Love of Nature

When only a boy he showed a great fondness for nature, and would often wander off from his uncongenial suroundings, and, under the shade of some trees, would study and listen to the music of nature, the rustling of the leaves, the sighing of the wind, and the humming of the insects. His dreamy moods increased as he reached manhood, and his greatest pleasure was to walk in the fields and woods. He arose at daybreak and worked till two o'clock, and then, after his dinner, he made the circuit of the town several times, no matter what the weather was. His figure was familiar everywhere. With long unkempt hair, careless attire, and hurried gait, he went striding along, constantly humming to himself, and, when he became excited by some new idea, waving his arms about in apparently a frantic manner. He always carried a notebook with him. "No man on earth," he writes, "loves the country more."—From "Pictured Lives of Great Musicians," by ALETHEA B. and REBEKAH CRAWFORD.

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INDUSTRIALS MOVE UPWARD MODERATELY

Rails Temporarily Under Pressure—Some Utilities Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The stock market quickly returned to the upward track today, but moved ahead cautiously.

Postponement of action on Southern Pacific's dividend was a surprise, and caused some unsettlement at the start, but the reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate from 6 to 5 per cent, continued strength in U. S. Government bonds, and firmness of leading commodities, soon encouraged a resumption of bullish activity.

Southern Pacific dropped 8 points to 26, then recovered moderately. Several other rails were dragged down a point or two, but soon came back.

Leading industrials refused to follow the decline in carriers, and were soon working higher.

Numerous advances of 1 to 3 points were registered during the morning, and while there was a little setback around midday, the advance was resumed during the early afternoon.

Stocks closed with a flourish of strength today, meeting support in the last hour. Rails cancelled early losses, and numerous leaders showed net gains of 1 to 4 points.

Tone Generally Cheerful

American Telephone responded vigorously, rising more than four, while U. S. Steel, American Can, Consolidated Gas and du Pont gained 2 or better.

Southern Pacific reduced an extreme loss of 8 points. Auburn was up 6.

Sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

The New York tractions were again bid up a point or two.

While tangible signs of business improvement were still lacking, speculative quarters remained fairly cheerful, despite the market's setback yesterday, after the list had found itself unable to break through the upper resistance levels of January. Conservative quarters in Wall Street felt that a firm and fairly quiet market was desirable, pending real signs of restoration of corporate earning power.

Texas Gulf Sulphur sagged moderately, on reduction of the annual dividend rate to $2 from $3.

The Bank of England's cut in its discount rate led to rumors that the New York Federal Reserve Bank might reduce its rate, but the money market was virtually unchanged, and failed to foreshadow such action this week. Most banking quarters were inclined to expect the Federal Reserve would await enactment of the Glass-Steagall bill before embarking upon an aggressive credit expansion policy.

Wall Street bankers felt that the Bank of England's action might have a good psychological effect, but stressed the view that America should not look for stimulus from abroad at this time. Nevertheless, it was acknowledged that improvement abroad would be helpful.

Rail Bonds Advance

It was forecast in some quarters that the Berlin Boerse would soon be reopened. Wall Street is much interested in the change in the French Cabinet, and is hopeful of the formation of a Government which will be disposed to prompt settlement of Europe's financial problems.

Railroad mortgages led a substantial rally in the bond market, and various issues regained ground they had lost in earlier trading. Gains of fractions to 2 or more points were recorded by a number of the carrier loans.

The U. S. Government list maintained its general strength, although some of the federal obligations were inclined to ease moderately in the latter part of the session. Utilities and industrials were firm and the foreign department moved to higher levels.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Feb. 18	Feb. 17
125	Am & Cont	2½	2	2	2½
1245	Am T&T	132	128	132	128¾
20	Amoskeag	4	4	4	
26	Bos & Alb	125	125	125	125
12	B&M A sts	17	17	17	20
10	B&M pr pf	55	54¾	54¾	55
20	Bos Prov	132	132	132	
20	Brown pf	6	6	6	6
5	Chi Junct pf	88	88	88	
110	Cop Range	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
995	East SS	8¾	8	8½	
100	East SS pf	35	35	35	
5	E G&F pf	64½	64½	64½	64
170	Edison Elec	189	187	188	189
150	Em Asso	7¾	7½	7½	
165	First Nat S	50½	50	50¼	49¾
40	Gen Capital	18	17½	18	17½
200	Gen Elec Sp	11¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
5	La Salle	35	35	35	
80	Mass Util	2½	2½	2½	2¼
35	Nat Ser	1	.7	.5	1 .50
30	NE Pub pf	7	7	7	
95	NE Tel	111	109	109	111¾
30	No Butte	.40	.40	.40	.40
100	Quincy Min	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
8	Shawmut	7	7	7	7
147	Stone Web	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
15	Swift & Co	18½	18½	18½	18¾
371	Torrington	30½	30	30¼	30¾
120	Unit Found	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
673	Unit Shoe	39¾	39¼	39½	39
15	Unit Gas	2½	2½	2½	2¼
600	Utah Met	.45	.40	.45	.45
10	Util Hyd	1¼	1¼	1¼	
445	War Bros	6⅝	4½	6½	5½
55	Westfield	15¾	15¼	15¾	16

BONDS

$4000	KCM&B 5s	60	60	60	

ADVANCE IN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—An irregular opening in cotton today was followed by a moderate advance on continued trade buying which appeared to be promoted by the closing firmness of Liverpool, steadiness in the stock market and advances in grain. May contracts sold up from 6.97 to 7.06, with the general list showing net gains of 9 to 12 points and the mid-afternoon market was steady within 3 or 4 points of these figures.

KELVINATOR CORP. LOSS

DETROIT, Feb 18—Kelvinator Corporation reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1931, the first quarter of its fiscal year, a net loss of $508,335 after charges, depreciation and interest, compared with net loss of $332,612 for the like period of the previous year.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT

Carolina Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income of $1,425,180 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with $1,238,345 in 1930.

MEMPHIS POWER & LIGHT

Memphis Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income of $1,454,860 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $1,595,104 in 1930.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 18	Feb. 17
3	2		Abitibi Pow & P	500	2½	2⅜		2½	2¼
9½	5		Abitibi pf	100	7	7		7	7
5¾	3¾		Adams Express	1200	5¾	5½		5½	5½
3½	2⅜		Advance Rumely	300	3¼	3¼		3¼	3¼
18⅛	12⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	14¾	14¾		14¾	14¾
58½	42	4½	Air Reduction	1300	57½	54⅝		54⅝	56⅜
16⅝	11⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	54600	16¼	15¾		15¾	15¾
3½	1⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	6700	2⅝	2⅜		2⅜	2⅜
7¾	2½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	5¼	5		5	5¼
6½	2⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	5¼	5¼		5¼	5¼
29¾	21¼	.60	Allied Chem	10900	79¼	74⅝		78⅛	78⅜
117	100	7	Allied Chem pf	300	117	115		117	
13⅜	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	900	13⅜	11⅝		11⅝	11⅝
14	12	2	Amerada	200	13⅛	13⅛		13⅛	13⅛
18⅛	13⅛	2	Am Bank Note	1100	16	15⅜		15⅝	16½
90	80	7	Am Brake S&F pf	2000	90	90		90	
70	54½	.60	Am Can	17300	69¼	66⅛		69¼	68¼
8⅜	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	7⅝	7⅝		7⅝	8
9¼	6¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	6900	8¾	7⅞		7⅞	7⅞
33	22½	6	Am & For Pow	3100	8¼	7¾		8¼	8
38½	21⅞	7	Am & For Pow 6	300	23	22½		23	23½
17⅝	11⅛	..	Am & For Pow 7	500	25	24		24	23½
6	4¾	1	Am & For Pw 3pf	300	6	6		6	6¼
12	9	..	Am Hawaiian	300	14⅜	13½		14	14⅛
8¼	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	8¼	8¼		8¼	8
⅝	⅛	..	Am International	1000	10⅛	10⅛		10⅛	
4	2	..	Am La France	2800	7⅞	6⅞		7⅛	7
6⅝	2¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	5	5		5	5
19½	15	..	Am Metal	10	3½	3½		3¼	3½
16⅞	13	..	Am Metal 6%	100	5	5		5	
8½	6	.40	Am Power & Lt	500	18½	14⅞		18¼	14½
11⅜	7⅝	..	Am Radiator	1900	7½	7½		7½	7⅝
25¾	21⅜	.5	Am Rolling Mill	3800	11⅜	10½		11⅜	10⅝
18⅝	12⅝	.50	Am Safety Razor	300	25⅝	25		25⅝	26½
⅞	⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2900	16⅛	15½		16⅛	15⅝
1¼	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	2600	¼	¼		¼	¼
⅝	⅜	..	Am Solvent pf	3900	½	⅜		½	⅜
80	69	7	Am Steel Fdries	100	7½	7½		7½	7¾
135½	107¾	9	Am Steel F pf	3000	85	80		80	
32½	24⅝	3	Am Tel & Tel	42700	133¾	128		133¾	128¼
5	3	..	Am Wat W&E	500	30½	30¾		30¾	29¾
26½	15½	..	Am Woolen	600	5	4½		5	4¼
⅞	½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	7100	36½	33¾		36	34
3⅝	2⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	½	½		½	⅝
12⅜	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	4200	10½	9⅝		10¼	10
16½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	15	15		15	15
40¼	32	7	Armour Del pf	200	40½	40		40	40½
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	500	1¼	1¼		1¼	1¼
⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	800	¾	¾		¾	¾
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	2100	87½	84		86½	84¾
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	400	84½	83½		83½	84
51⅛	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	1900	31	31		31	34
10⅝	5¼	..	Atl Refining	1900	10⅝	10⅛		10⅜	10¼
51¼	41½	.60	Atlas Stores	2000	5¾	5¼		5¼	
151¾	91½	4§	Auburn Auto	39300	123	113¼		122	117⅛

—B—

8½	4¾	..	Baldwin Loco	500	7	7		7	7
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4600	18½	17¼		18	17½
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	30½	30½		30½	32¾
24½	19¼	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	20	20		20	
30	30	6½	Barker Bros pf	100	30	30		30	30
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	400	4¾	4¾		4¾	4¾
43½	35½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	39	38¾		38¾	38
95	83	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	87⅞	87⅞		87⅞	
43	29½	3	Beech-Nut-Pack	100	42½	42½		42½	
18¾	15	1	Bendix Aviation	2400	17	16½		16⅝	16⅜
24¾	19½	2	Bendix & Co	800	24	23⅜		24	23½
23⅜	15⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	4500	22½	21½		22½	21½
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	400	64¾	64⅞		64⅞	64¾
22¼	17⅛	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	100	30½	30½		30½	30¾
40⅞	24¾	3†	Borden	4900	40½	38⅞		40⅛	39½
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	800	10⅞	10⅜		10⅜	10⅝
10	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	400	9¾	9¾		9¾	9¾
41¾	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	3900	41¼	40		40⅞	39½
85	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	82½	82¼		82¼	84
5	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	4¼	4¼		4¼	4¼
7¼	5½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	6	6		6	6¼
2¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	300	2¼	2¼		2¼	2¼
5½	3¾	..	Bullard	300	5	5		5	
12¾	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	1300	11½	11⅛		11⅜	11
4½	3⅛	..	Butterick	100	4	4		4	4½
17¾	10½	..	Byers	22400	17¾	16		17½	15¾

—C—

4	3		Calumet & Hecla	200	3½	3		3	3⅛
132	10	1.20	Canada Dry	100	12	12		12	12
10⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2700	18⅝	18¼		18⅝	15½
6	4¼	..	Capital Admin	400	6	5¼		5¼	5½
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	35400	38¼	35⅝		37⅜	36¾
75	49½	7	Case Thresh pf	20	63½	63½		63½	60
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Tract	400	12⅜	12		12⅜	12⅝
4	1½	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	40	20	20		20	
12½	11¼	1½	Central Aguirre	100	12	12		12	
6¼	5	..	Century Ribbon	100	6	6		6	
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1200	12	11¼		12	11¾
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	6½	6		6	
20⅝	13	.3	Chesapeake Corp	1200	18½	17⅜		18⅛	18½
31½	21½	2½	Ches & Ohio	37100	25½	23⅜		25⅛	24¾
4⅜	3¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3¼	3¼		3¼	3⅜
51½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	25⅝	25		25⅝	26½
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	12¼	12¼		12¼	12
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	1200	10	9¾		9¾	9¾
6½	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5¾	5		5¼	5¼
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	12	11⅜		12	11
10⅜	10	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	11⅜	11⅛		11⅜	
8½	8	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	8¼	8¼		8¼	
15⅞	10½	1	Chrysler	9400	12⅞	12½		12¾	12¾
2⅝	⅝	..	City Stores	1000	1	1		1	1⅛
115⅞	97½	7½	Coca Cola	1300	114½	112⅜		114½	112
30¼	26½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	29¾	29¾		29¾	29¾
90	87	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	89	89		89	87½
15¼	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	4800	14⅜	13⅝		14½	13¾
38½	28	3	Columbian Carb	2100	37	34¼		36¾	33¾
68	56	6½	Comm Credit	200	10	9⅞		10	10
25	19½	3	Comm Cred pf	10	68	68		68	67
24¾	15½	2	Comm Cred A	100	25	25		25	25
94½	90	6	Comm Inv Tr	400	23⅜	23⅜		23⅜	23⅝
69⅝	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	10	90	90		90	
9½	7¼	..	Comm Solvents	2300	9¼	8¾		9	8¾
4⅞	3½	.40	Comwlth & So	3000	4⅜	4⅛		4¼	4¼
68⅜	58	6	Comwlth & S pf	400	65	64⅞		64⅞	64⅝
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	10¼	10¼		10¼	10¼
5⅜	3⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4	4		4	4
65⅜	54½	4	Consol Gas	7800	64½	62		63½	62½
93	89	5	Consol Gas pf	400	90¼	90		90¼	90
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	400	9¾	9¼		9¾	9¾
11½	10	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	10	10		10	10
⅜	⅜	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜		⅜	
2¼	1⅞	..	Container A	100	2	2		2	2
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	400	6	5¾		5¾	6
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞		⅞	1
46	40	8	Cont Baking pf	200	46	45¾		46	46
39¾	31¾	2½	Cont Can	2000	38⅝	36⅛		38	38¾
24⅜	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	400	23¾	22½		23	23½
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	1600	1¼	1⅛		1¼	1¼
6⅞	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	5200	6⅛	5⅞		5⅞	6⅜
¾	⅜	..	Cont Shares	400	¾	¾		¾	¾
46	37	3	Corn Products	2400	44½	43½		44⅛	44
13	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	300	11½	13		13½	13
4½	2	..	Crosley Radio	100	3½	3⅜		3½	
12⅜	12⅜	6	Cuba Ry pf	100	12⅜	12⅜		12⅜	
8½	7	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	7¼	7¼		7¼	
31	22	6	Curtis Publishing	100	24	24		24	24
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2	2		2	2
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	2⅜	2⅜		2⅜	2⅜
72	67	8	Cushman 8%	20	72	72		72	
10	7½	..	Cutler Hammer	400	9¼	8⅝		8⅝	9⅛

—D—

15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	700	11	10⅞		10⅞	10⅝
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	100	84	84		84	86
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	400	22¼	21¼		22	22
15¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	100	14⅝	14⅝		14⅝	14⅞
9½	7⅞	1	Dome Mines	1000	9⅛	8⅝		9⅛	9
15¾	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	15¼	15¼		15¼	15½
13⅞	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	500	11½	11¼		11¼	11½
58⅜	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	17300	58	55½		58	55⅝
101	98	6	Du Pont deb	100	101½	101½		101¼	

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	1600	77⅞	74½		77¾	75⅞
118	116	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	119½	119½		119½	
7⅜	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	7	7		7	7
1¼	⅛	..	Edingon Schild	500	½	½		½	⅝
31½	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	7800	30½	28⅜		30	29½
4	2⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	3⅜	3¼		3¼	3⅜
13⅞	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2300	13¼	12½		13	12⅝
55½	39½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	45	45		45	47
32	25½	4	Elec Sto Battery	100	31¾	31⅜		31⅝	31½
25	18	1.40	Engineers Pub S	100	24	24		24	
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	400	9⅜	8¾		9⅜	8¾
13½	7¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	10½	10½		10⅝	
1⅝	1⅛	..	Evans Products	100	1⅝	1⅝		1⅝	

—F—

			Fed Water Serv	100	4½	4½		4½	4⅝
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	24	23		24	24¼
6½	6⅛	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	20	6½	6½		6½	
15	12	1	Firestone T&R	200	12⅝	12½		12⅝	12½
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	54½	54½		54½	
51½	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	700	50½	50		50½	50
⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	400	⅛	⅛		⅛	⅛
1⅛	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	20	½	½		½	½
11¼	8	..	Fisk R 1 pf	30	½	½		½	½
16⅞	13⅜	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	1200	9⅝	9½		9⅝	9⅝
5⅝	3⅛	..	Fourth Nat Inv	700	19	18¾		19	18½
19½	15¼	2	Fox Film A	100	3⅞	3⅞		3⅞	3⅞
			Freport Texas	700	19	18⅜		18½	18½

—G—

17⅛	11	3	Gamewell	10	11¾	11¾		11¾	12¼
3⅜	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	500	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝	3
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	3200	33½	31½		33¼	31½
15⅞	11	2	Gen Baking	1100	16¼	16		16⅛	16¼
2¾	1¾	..	Gen Cable	100	3	2¾		3	2¾
26½	17¾	1.60	Gen Electric	16100	19	17⅞		19	17⅞
36¾	31⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	32	30		32	30
2½	1⅝	6	Gen Foods	2100	35½	34⅝		35	34⅝
29½	24¾	7	Gen Gas & E A	1200	2¼	2¼		2¼	2⅛
31⅞	31⅞	3	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	28	28		28	33
24⅝	19½	2	Gen Mills	100	37	37		37	37
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Motors	49100	23½	22¾		23½	23
4	3⅜	..	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	83	83		83	84
56	44	6	Gen Print Ink pf	100	4	3¾		4	4
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	1100	4⅜	3¾		4⅛	4⅛
1½	¾	..	Gen Ry Signal	400	23	23		23	23½
1½	½	..	Gen Realty	100	1½	1½		1½	
17½	10⅝	..	Gen Thea Equip	500	¾	¾		¾	⅞
58¼	50	5	Gillette Saf Raz	8900	19⅝	17		19¼	17¼
2½	1¾	..	Gillette S R pf	900	60	58½		59½	58¾
6¾	3⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	100	2¼	2¼		2¼	2¼
19⅞	18	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6	6		6	6
5⅝	3⅞	..	Gold Dust	1400	18	17⅜		18	17¾
17¼	13⅞	2	Goodrich	3200	4⅝	4¼		4½	4¼
56¼	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	4100	18⅝	15½		16½	15½
10¾	7¼	..	Goodyear Tire	400	55½	54		54	53¾
3	1	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	10⅝	10½		10⅝	10⅝
4⅝	2¾	..	Grand-Sil Stores	5300	3½	3⅛		3⅜	3⅛
9	6¾	..	Graham Paige	400	3¼	3¼		3¼	3¼
29⅜	25½	1	Grand Union	400	8⅝	8½		8½	8¾
25	16½	2	Grant (WT)	700	28¾	28		28	28
13¼	11½	2	Great Nor pf	2200	21½	20½		21½	20⅛
6½	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	12½	12½		12½	12¾
80	60	7	Great West Sug	100	57⅞	57¼		57¾	57⅞
13⅜	1	..	Great W Sug pf	10	58½	58⅝		58½	58½
14¾	8	..	Grisby-Grunow	2800	1⅜	1⅛		1⅛	1⅛
			Gulf-Mobile pf	100	10	10		10	

—H—

11⅛	10	1.20	Hall Printing	100	10½	10½		10½	
10	7¾	..	Hartman Corp B	100	1½	1½		1½	
28⅛	25	3	Hawaiian Pine	70	7¾	7¼		7½	7⅛
95	92	7	Hercules Powd	100	28½	28¼		28½	
82	73½	6	Hershey Choc	200	93	93		93	
81¼	73⅛	5	Hershey Choc pf	400	79	78¾		79	78⅛
8¼	5½	..	Hollander	100	7¾	7¾		7¾	7¾
3⅜	2⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3¾	3¾		3¾	3⅜
23⅜	16⅛	..	Houston Oil	400	21¼	20		21¼	19
4⅞	3½	..	Houston Oil new	200	4	3¾		4	3¾
16½	10⅝	2	Howe Sound	100	12	12		12	12¼
30¾	27	3½	Hudson & Man	100	28⅝	28⅝		28⅝	28½
11⅜	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	400	9¾	9		9¼	9
5⅝	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	4	4		4	4

—I—

18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	1200	14⅜	14		14½	14
1⅝	⅞	..	Indian Motor	100	1½	1½		1½	1½
27	10	..	Indian Motor pf	50	14	14		14	
33⅜	23½	4	Indus Rayon	1700	32¼	31		31	32
36¾	27½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	2100	38½	36		37⅝	35½
4¼	3	..	Inspiration Cop	300	3	3		3	3⅛
11⅝	5½	..	Interboro Rap T	3100	11½	10		10⅝	9¾
4¼	3½	..	Interlake Iron	400	4	3¾		4	4
108½	90⅝	3 01	Int Business M	1100	107	104½		107	107½

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 18	Feb. 17
8½	3⅝	.80	Int Carriers	100	4¼	4¼		4¼	
18¾	14⅜	2	Int Cement	700	17	16½		16½	17
1⅝	⅝	..	Int Combustion	100	1⅛	1⅛		1⅛	1⅛
21	4½	..	Int Combus pf	400	14½	14		14	13
129¾	31⅝	2½	Int Harvester	53	24½	23		24	23½
11⅝	8	2b	Int Hydroelec	700	10⅝	10⅛		10⅝	10⅝

MIXED TRENDS IN BUSINESS OF DOMINION

Industrial Progress in Quebec Outstanding—Good Export Volume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 18—Hopes are running high for a return to normal business conditions in the Dominion, but present trends are not altogether satisfactory. Stability and improvement in some lines are being offset by continued backwardness in others.

Mild weather in central and eastern Canada has adversely affected some branches of retail trade but, on the other hand, the rise in freight car loadings of merchandise would indicate a somewhat brisker distribution of goods.

Factory employment is increasing. A number of new industries soon will be in production and further absorption of workers should follow. In the steel and iron trade, orders for small spot tonnage have narrowed operations. Automobile production is being governed by immediate demand, despite the fact that the used car excess appears to have been absorbed.

Some secondary industries in the footwear and textile groups have maintained their record of stability. Farm machinery establishments are occasionally rehiring old hands, and their outlook is somewhat improved.

Tanneries, while working on close margins, are realizing a fair profit, and a change for the better is noted.

Light Lumber Demand

Lumber is in light demand. Prices are unstable. Work in the woods has been handicapped by the lack of snow, which has made hauling difficult. Pulp and paper mills are operating at about 50 per cent of capacity. No marked change for the better is expected until March.

Industrial progress is more marked in Quebec than in any other province. This is owing largely to the establishment of a number of branch factories of large United States industrial plants, and to the decision of several Quebec manufacturers to branch out into new fields of industry in order to keep their plants busy, and to maintain employment.

At Three Rivers, the Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd., is opening up a new plant to manufacture valves for water pipes as well as hydrants. At Sherbrooke, the Automatic Air Conditioners, Ltd., will comence operations in a short time. This company has been incorporated by George D. McKinnon, president of the McKinnon Steel Corporation, for the purpose of manufacturing and handling in Canada the products of the Lewis Air Conditioners, Inc., of Minneapolis.

Foreign Trade Improves

External trade in January continued to show a substantial excess of exports over imports, making it the eighth consecutive month in which the balance has favored the Dominion. As has been the case for some considerable time, however, volume was well below that of the preceding two years, with the total less than half that of January, 1930.

Exports for the month were $38,366,699, and imports $34,114,507. For the 10 months ended January, exports reached a total of $500,163,940, and imports $485,469,613, this showing a favorable balance of $14,694,327, contrasted with an adverse balance in the preceding period of $79,440,945.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., reports profits well in excess of dividend requirements, a large increase in net working capital and investments of approximately $6,000,000 in cash and Government bonds.

The Montreal Trust Company report shows net profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, at $630,070, setting a new high record, and contrasting with $626,293 in 1930.

Export clearances of Canadian wheat from all ports during the week ended February 6, were slightly in excess of those of the three previous weeks, being 2,753,619 bushels. Government officials are optimistic concerning the probable future demand for Canadian wheat. They state that a larger Continental demand is now making itself felt.

Bond Prices Firmer

Dominion Government bonds have shown a somewhat firmer tendency the last two weeks, following an extended period, during which new loans were being recorded with disturbing frequency.

A strong group of investment bankers is offering to the public $6,000,000 Shawinigan Water & Power Company five-year 6 per cent secured notes, dated Feb. 1, 1932, and due Feb. 1, 1937, at 97¾ and accrued interest, yielding more than 6½ per cent.

Canadian coal production in December amounted to 1,194,346 tons, a falling off of 26.2 per cent from the 1926-1930 average for the month of 1,618,763 tons.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE EARNINGS

American Bank Note Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net profit of $185,686 after charges but before providing for losses arising out of depreciation of foreign exchange or adjustments of marketable securities owned to market value. After deducting $856,239 for exchange losses and reserves and $92,946 for adjustment of value of securities, and crediting $370,000 which had been charged against free reserves set up out of prior years for contingencies, etc., there was a net loss of $88,317. This compares with net income in 1930 of $2,273,836, equal after preferred dividends to $3.07 a share on 652,773 shares of $10 par common stock.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net profit after depreciation was $583,993, but before charges of $453,783 for adjustment of inventories, Canadian exchange, etc. In 1930 company reported net profit of $1,156,770 after inventory adjustments, depreciation and federal taxes and after crediting $300,000 no longer required of the reserves set up in prior years for inventory adjustments.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Baldwin Locomotive Works reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net loss after all charges, including interest, depreciation and taxes, and after deducting Midvale Company minority interest, of $4,122,759. This compares with net profit of $3,036,623, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.94 a share on 843,000 common shares.

LACLEDE GAS CUTS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Laclede Gas Light Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common stock, placing it a 6% annual basis, as compared with $8 previously. The dividend is payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	37	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	34	33¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	35	31½
Amer & Foreign Pow 6s 2030	43½	42¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67	66¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90½	90
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	99½	99¾
Amer T&T 4½s '30 cv	106	105
Amer T&T col 5s '46	98¾	98¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97½	96½
Amer T&T 5s '65	97½	96¾
Amer T&TCo 5½s '43	103¼	101½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90½	90
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	78½	76½
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	80	80
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73	72¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63	63
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	77½	77
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85¾	85¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	92
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78	78
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	61	60¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40½	40½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	91	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80	80
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83	82
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	54¾	53¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	65	65
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	89¾	89¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	64	64
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	74½	74½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100½	100½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100	99¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	94
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	86¾	86¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	73¾	73¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16½	16½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86¾	86
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	95	94
Bush Term con 5s '55	80	80
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	81½	81½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	85¾	85¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	77¾	77¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	77¼	77
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76½	76½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '60	83	83
Can North 4½s '35	90	89½
Can North deb 7s '40	97	97
Can Pacific deb 4s	90	90
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72	71¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	83¼	83¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	76¾	76¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	31¾	31¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75	75
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77¾	77¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	76	76
Ches & O 4½s B	82½	82
Chicago B & Q Ill gen 4s '58	83½	83⅛½
Chicago & East RR 1	83	83
Chicago & Dist El Gen 4s	104¾	104¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16¼	16¼
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99	99
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54	53¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	35	34½
ChicagoInd & L gen 6s '66	40	40
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10½	10⅜
Chicago M StP&P 5s '75	39¼	38½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	42	42
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	31¾	31
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	71	71
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	63¼	63
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	55¾	55¾
Chicagi RI&P 4½s cv '60	45	44¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	38	38⅜
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	89	89
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99½	99½
Childs Co 5s '43	46½	45½
Chile Copper 5s '47	53	53
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '66 A	83¼	83
Cin Un T 5s ret	96½	95¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	75	75
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	87	87
Clev Un Term 5½s '73	90	90
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34¾	34¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	91¼	91
Columbia Gas & E Co 5sdeb'61	76¾	76¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	76¾	76¾
Com Isv Trust 5½s '49	84¼	84¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19¼	19½
Con Gas 6½s '35	91¼	91
Con Gas Co deb 3½s '45	102½	102
Corn Products 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	80	79½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	71	71
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2	2
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	90	90½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84¼	84
Den & Rio Gde 4s '36	66	65
Detroit Ed 5s '55	97½	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	97¼	97¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83½	82½
Dold Packing 6s '42	52½	52½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94½	94¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	72	72
Erie RR ref 5s '67	44½	44½
Erie RR gen lien	58½	57½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	44¾	44¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	65	65
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	37	37
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	75½	75½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99½	99½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	97	95¾
Gen Pub Srv 5½s '38	80	80
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	61½	61½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4	4
Goodrich 6s '45	40¾	40½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	68¾	68½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75½	75
Grand Tr Ry Can 5s '36	94½	94½
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	97	97
Great Northern 7s '36 A	94	93¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	36½	36
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	20½	20⅜
Houston Oil 5½s '40	65	65
Hudson Coal 5s '62	38	38
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	98¼	98¼
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	58¼	58
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82½	82½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅝	100¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99¼	99¼
Ill Central 4s '53	45	45
Ill Central 4¾s '66	42½	42
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	48	47½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95¼	95¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	45½	45¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	62½	62
Inter Match Corp 8s '47	60½	59½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	50	49¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	50¾	49¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	35¾	35⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71¾	71
Int Ag Col 5s sta '32	33	33
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64¼	64
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	43	43
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	44¾	44⅜
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	51¼	50
Int Paper 6s '55	30	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	49	47½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	57¾	57¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	52	51
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92½	92½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	92½	92½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83	83
Kings Co El 4s '49	67¼	67¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	95½	95½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	74	74
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73	73
L'Autaro & Pu 5s	11¾	11
Lowe's Inc 6s '41	85½	85½
Long Island 4s '32	98	98
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	49½	48¾
L&N uni 4s '40	84	82½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	75	75
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34	34
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	83	83
Mer Wire Cable 5½s '56	44¾	44¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93½	93½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	89¼	89¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	88½	88½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	41	41
Mo Ill 5s	40	40
Mo K & T ad j5s A '67	38	37½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	38	37½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	57	56
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	56¼	54¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	56	56
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	54¾	54¾
Mo Pacific 5s I, '81	56¼	55½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	42¾	41½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	19	18½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	22	20¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	90¾	90¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90½	90½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	93	93
New Eng T&T 5s '52	99½	99½
Noris T 4s	85	85
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	75	75
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	75¾	75
N O T & M 5s B '54	34	34
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	88½	88½
NYC&HR 4½s N	69	68
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	72	72
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34½	34
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	39	39
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	52½	51
NY Edison 5s '44	98¾	98¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108½	108½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	101¾	101¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	55	55
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70	69½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95¾	95¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96½	96
Niag Share 5½s '50	89¾	89
Norf Southern rfg A '61	14	14
Norf & W con 4s '96	86½	84½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	90¾	90½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	82½	81½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	91	90½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97¼	97
Nor Pacific gen lien 3s '97	51½	50
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	88	87½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	95¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101¾	101¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101½	101¼
Ore Wash RR & N4s '61	85	85
Otis Steel 6s '41	46	45
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	96¾	96
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '37	98	98
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101½	101½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	49¼	49¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	78	78
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	85¾	85¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	72	72
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	74½	74½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	81¾	81¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	100½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	57	56½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	51	51
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	51	48½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	79	79
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60	59½
Postal Tel Cable 5s '53	32½	31¾
Pub Srv E&G 4s	85	84½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	92	92
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	91¼	91
Pure Oil 5½s '37	71½	70¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	66¾	66¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	76	75½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	79	79
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	44	43
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	50	49
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	15	15
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 st	12	12
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	58½	58½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	31	30¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	36	33½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	37	37
St Louis SW con 4s '32	77½	77
Seabd A L 6s	5	4¾
Shell Union 5s '47	70½	70½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70½	70
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	38	37¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84	84
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94½	94½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	47½	47¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99	99
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '50	77¾	77¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	66½	65½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	65½	64½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	80¾	80
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	49	49
Southern Ry gen 5½s '56	64	64
Southern Ry 5s MSnO div '38	46½	46½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	98¾	98¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100½	100¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	99½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	74	74
Texas Corp 5s '44	79	78¾
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	80	80
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36	36
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	99½	99
nUnion Oil Cal 5s C '35	94	93¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	89¾	89¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	83½	83½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	42¾	41¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	45	43
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	1¼	1¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	86	86
Virginia & W'kest con 5s '58	80	80
Wabash RR 4½s '78	12¾	12¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	72	72
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	54	53¾
Wabash RR 5½s '75	13	13
Wabash RR 5s D '80	12	12
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	65	65
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	33	32
Warren Bros 6s '41	48	47
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	97¾	97½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	97½	97½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	98	97½
Western Electric 5s '44	95	95
Western Maryland 4s '52	59¾	59½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	59¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	43	41½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	70	70
Western Union 5s '51	67¼	67¼
Western Union col 5s '38	82½	82½
Western Union 6½s '36	91	91
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	68¾	68⅞
White Sew Mach 6s '40	10½	10½
Wilson & Co 1st 4s '41	79¾	79¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	69¼	69¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69	69

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Feb18	Feb17
3½s '47	97.2	96.15	97.2	96.8	
1st 4¼s '47	99.14	98.21	99.14	98.28	
4th 4¼s '38	99.27	99.2	99.27	99.18	
4th 4¼s reg	99.14	99.14	99.14	99.11	
US 3s '55	90.2	89.10	90.2	89.11	
US 3¼s '46	91.24	90.24	91.24	90.16	
US 3¼s '43 Mar	94.16	94.16	94.16	93.26	
US 3½s '47	93.24	93.24	93.24	93.16	
US 3¾s '56	96.20	95.40	96.20	95.10	
US 4s '54	100.	99.	99.28	98.24	
US 4¼s '52	102.10	101.20	102.8	101.14	

FOREIGN BONDS

	% Inc. 1931 over 1930
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38¾ 38¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	56 56
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	54 54
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	54¼ 53½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54 54
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	54 54
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	54¼ 54¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	54 54
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	54½ 54
Australia 4½s '56	47 47
Australia 5s '55	54 54
Australia 5s '57	55 55
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	44½ 44¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91 90
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	28 28
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	72½ 72½
Belgium (State) 6½s '45	40 39
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86 86¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	90 90
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96¾ 96¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96 96
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	46 46
Berlin Elec 6s '55	32¾ 32¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6 5½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7¾ 7½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101¼ 100¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½ 18
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17¾ 17¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22½ 22½
Brisbane 5s '57	37½ 37½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23½ 23¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	31 30¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31½ 31
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	48 48
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15½ 15½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	91¼ 91¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	73¼ 73¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	88½ 88½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13 12¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	13 13
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	12 12
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	13½ 13½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	13¼ 12
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14¾ 14¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12 12
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12 12
Colombia Afr Bk 6s '47	28 28
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	28½ 28¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	22½ 22½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23¾ 23¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	23½ 23¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	71¾ 71¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	37¾ 37¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	30 30
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	33½ 33½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	92 92
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	90 90
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	59½ 59½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	71 71
Denmark (King) 6s '42	77½ 76¼
Dutch Ei 6s '47	85 85
Dutch Ei sf 6s '62	82 82
Finland 5½s '58	80 80
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	46 46
Frankfort 6½s '53	46½ 46½
French (Rep) 7s '49	27½ 27½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114½ 114½
German 7s '49	115¼ 115¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	61 61
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	38 37
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	36½ 36
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	41½ 41½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	29½ 29½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	36⅜ 35½
Germ Gen Elec 7s 6s '40	39⅜ 39⅜
Germ Gov Ind 5½s '65	47½ 47½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	37¾ 37
Harpen 6s '49 ww	18 18
Hungary Mun 7s '46	42 42
Iliseder Steel 6s '48	22½ 22½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	23 24¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	70 70
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	88 87½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	53 53
Karstadt 6s '43	75½ 75¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	24 23½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	59¼ 58¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101 100¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	101¼ 100¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	64¾ 64
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	11½ 11½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	72 71¾
New South Wales 5s '57	104¼ 104¼
New South Wales 5s '58	48 48
Nord Rys 6½s '50	48 46
North German Lloyd 6s '47	98¾ 98¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	33¼ 33¼
Norway K(ing) 6s '44	70¼ 70
Norwegian El 5½s '57	78½ 77
Nuremberg 6s '52	59½ 59½
Oslo Pow 5½s '50	38 28
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	55 55
Oslo (City) 6s '55	59 59
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	67½ 67½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	57½ 57½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	97½ 97
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101 101
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	93 93
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	87 87
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	6 6
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	54¾ 54¾
Prague (City) 7½s '52	58 57
Prussia 6½s '51	10 10
Prussia 6s '52	31½ 31
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	30½ 30
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	36 36
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	36 36
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	36½ 36
Rhinelbe 7s '46	26¼ 26
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	36 36
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10½ 10½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	9½ 9½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	14¼ 14¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	68¼ 68¼
Roumania 7s '59	73 72
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	52½ 52¼
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	43 43
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '58	15 14¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	11¾ 11¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '40	60½ 59¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	29¾ 29
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	30¼ 31
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	39 39
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	44 44
Siemens 6½s '51	57 57
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	26 26
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	44 44
Soissons (City) 6s '36	100¾ 100¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	39 39
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	85¼ 84¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102⅝ 102⅝
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	53½ 53½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	98¾ 98¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	39 39
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	56½ 56
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	54¾ 54
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	64¾ 64½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	94 93¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	26¾ 26⅝
Unterelbe 6s '53	32 32
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	31½ 31½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	42 42
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	33½ 32½
Vienna 6s '52	87 86½
Westphalia El 6s '53	25¾ 25
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	61 60¼

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT, $160,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Arrangements were made today for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $160,000, a decrease of $15,000 from the last sale, effected yesterday. At yesterday's high level of $178,000, the price of seats was ruling $40,000 above the value at the end of the week, and more than $50,000 above the low for the year.

More Concerns Have Increases Over 1930

THAT progress can be made even when general conditions are adverse is shown by the fact that some 25 per cent of the corporations that have issued earnings statements since the first of the year show an increase for 1931 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Prominent among such concerns is F. W. Woolworth Company, which showed more than $41,000,000 earned in 1931, an increase of about $7,000,000 over the preceding year. Another chain system able to do better in 1931 than in 1930 is W. T. Grant & Co., with net approximating $3 a share, compared with $2.80 a share the year before.

Among the utilities which show no retrogression is Public Service Company of New Jersey. The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company also increased its operating revenue and net earnings in 1931 over 1930.

Higher Earnings Are Reported By Over 30 Concerns

The concerns thus far having reported which were able to better their 1930 income number more than 30, according to a compilation made by the Standard Statistics Company of New York, which appears below. These comparatively satisfactory results were largely achieved either by reason of the fact that the companies cater largely to ultimate consumers, or the improvement was merely relative, inasmuch as the previous year's showing was unusually adverse.

Company	Net income 1931	1930	% Inc. 1931 over 1930
Auburn Auto	$3,579,848	$1,018,331	251.5
Brown Shoe	1,356,179	1,334,942	1.6
Congoleum-Nairn	1,239,667	298,839	493.2
Copeland Prod	314,411	107,039	193.8
Detroit Edison	11,429,135	11,116,668	2.8
Devoe & Reynolds	334,890	132,299	152.7
East Util Assoc	2,162,198	1,971,016	9.6
Endicott-Johnson	*2,580,560

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

VENZKE BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD

Wins Baxter Mile in 4m. 10s.—Shotput Mark Also Falls

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Once more the Baxter mile, the classic of indoor middle-distance running, named after the crack runner of the New York Athletic Club, produced a runner of surpassing ability, as it has done so many times in the series of New York Athletic Club games, the oldest of indoor meets, now in its sixty-fourth year. Gene Venzke, the youthful runner who established a world indoor record last week, galloped away from a field of champions of all sorts, headed by Carl A. Coan, University of Pennsylvania, and last year's winner, and including Leo Lermond, for a new record that bettered not only his own indoor record, but the record of Paavo Nurmi, outdoor record-holder until a recent race, by Jules Ladumergue, the Frenchman, not yet accepted.

Venzke ran a race altogether different from his Millrose A. A. appearance. This time he allowed others to lead, with Leo Lermond setting the pace, and Frank Crowley following him into the lead. But when Venzke shot to the front just before the start of the final quarter, Lermond found his master then and there. Lap after lap of the remaining four, Venzke forged ahead, the time of his final quarter 59 2-5s., giving him a lead of about 45 yards, and a total time of 4m. 10s.

Another world's record was bettered right at the start of the games, with a heave by Leo J. Sexton in the 16-pound shotput, traveling 52ft. 8⅜in., beating his own indoor mark of 51ft. 11⅛in., and the outdoor record, of 52ft. 7½in., made in Germany.

George B. Spitz Jr., in the running high jump was content with a jump of 6ft. 7¾in., better than anybody else ever did before, but less than his jump of 6ft. 8½in.; and Keith S. Brown, another young college star, in the pole vault, merely equaled his record of 13ft. 9in. In the 60-yard dash, Emmett Toppino of New Orleans, equaled the world record of 6.2s., both in the semifinal and final.

60-Yard Dash—Won by Emmett Toppino, New Orleans; Ira Singer, Millrose A. A., second; George I. Simpson, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—6.2s.

60-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.; Solomon H. Furth, Millrose A. A., second; George S. Lockwood Jr., Yale, third. Time—7.6s.

Baxter Mile Run—Won by Gene Venzke, unattached; Leo Lermond, New York A. C., second; Carl A. Coan, University of Pennsylvania, third; Glen W. Dawson, University of Oklahoma, fourth; Frank Crowley, Manhattan College, fifth. Time—4m. 10s (New world's indoor record. Old record 4m. 11⅕s., made by Venzke on Feb. 6.)

Buermeyer 500-Yard Run—Won by Milton M. Sandler, New York; Horace B. Whitney, Colgate, second; Karl De Warner, Yale, third. Time—59⅗s.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Leo J. Sexton, New York A. C., 52ft. 8⅜in.; H. Herman Brix, Los Angeles A. C., 51ft. 5⅝in., second; Dave Adelman, Newark A. C., 47ft. 11in., third. (New world's record. Old record 51ft. 11½in., made by Sexton in Boston, Feb. 13, 1932. World outdoor record 52ft. 7½in., held by Emil Hirschfield of Germany).

Brefney Half-mile Run—Won by Dale A. Letts, Illinois A. C.; George H. Bullwinkle, New York A. C., second; Otto Rosner, New York A. C., third. Time—1m. 54 4-5s.

Pole Vault—Won by Keith S. Brown, Yale, 13ft. 9in.; Tom Warne, unattached, 13ft. 6in., second; F. H. Sturdy, Los Angeles A. C., 13ft. 6in., third. (Warne placed second on jumpoff with 13ft. 9in.)

One-Mile College Relay—Won by New York U. (Sid Shleffar, Lester Williams, Harold Lamb and Harry Hoffman); Manhattan College, second; Fordham University, third. Time—3m. 25 2-5s.

One-Mile College Relay—Won by Catholic University (McDonald, McGingan, Hickey and Campbell); Villanova, second; Seton Hall, third. Time—3m. 32s.

One-and-One-Quarter-Mile-Medley Match Relay—(Boston A. A. vs. New York A. C.)—Won by New York A. C. (John Trachy, 440; Tomasko, 220; G. H. Bullwinkle, 660; Otto Rosner, 880); Boston A .A., second. Time—4m. 39⅘s.

Running High Jump—Won by George B. Spitz Jr., unattached, 6ft. 7¾in.; Bert A. Nelson, Butler University, second, 6ft. 1in.; William Newkirk, New York A. C., third, 6ft. 1in. (Nelson won on jump off at 6ft. 2in).

MISS MACKENZIE WINS MEDAL ROUND

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 18 (AP)—With a heavy northwesterly wind sweeping the course, Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, three times Canadian champion, shot an 85 to win the qualifying medal in the Belmont Manor and Golf Club ladies golf championship yesterday.

Five strokes behind trailed Miss Van Landingham of Charlotte, N. C., while Mrs. Von Rahu of the Bass River Golf Club, South Yarmouth, Mass., was a close third with an 18-hole score of 92. Despite three 7s, Mrs. A. B. Fisher of Toronto shot a 95 to place fourth.

Forty-eight qualified with scores ranging from Miss Mackenzie's 85 to 143.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	14	9	10	62	56	37
London	14	9	11	63	45	37
Detroit	14	8	11	66	58	36
Windsor	14	7	13	78	66	33
Cleveland	13	5	16	76	89	31
Syracuse	12	6	16	76	83	30
Pittsburgh	11	8	15	57	81	30

RESULT FEB. 17
Windsor 7, Syracuse 0.

RESERVES HELP WINDSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 18—Syracuse Stars were hopelessly outclassed by Windsor Bulldogs here last night losing by a score of 7 to 0. It was a spectacular performance by Windsor's reserve players that paved the way for a victory, with Al Huggins and Bat Phillips scoring two goals apiece. Johnny Gallagher got his first goal of the season for the locals late in the third period. Desmond Roche scored the other two Windsor goals. It was the first gam of the Bulldogs without their star center Paul Haynes, who had been recalled by Montreal Maroons Monday night. The win strengthened Windsor's hold on fourth place.

PERKINS PAIRED WITH TRYON

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—T. Phillips Perkins, former English amateur ace, led a field of picked players onto the fairways here today in the first 36-hole match play of the new International amateur four-ball golf championship. Perkins was paired with Howard Tryon of Detroit in a match with A. P. Lawton of Providence, R. I., and H. B. Money of Wilmington, Del. Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., and Celest Durand of Brooklyn met Jack Villas Sr. of Chicago and Fred Bannerot Jr. of Rochester, N. Y., while Winfield Day, Chicago schoolboy, and Art Lynch of New York were against Leo Shea and Richard M. Steffan, both of Buffalo.

Columbia Climbs In Eastern Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Columbia University climbed into a tie with Dartmouth College for the lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship yesterday evening, swamping Yale University on the Morningside court, 48 to 23, after leading, 17 to 10, in the first half.

While the scoring leaders were regulars on the team, Columbia proved that at least some of its second string are prepared to fill the vacancies when the former graduate, as four of them will do next June. When David N. Jones '32, the tall left guard, was compelled to retire at the end of the first half, Leonard Hartman '3, the substitute, played so well in the second half as to almost catch his team mates, Robert McCoy '32 and O. W. McDowell '34, in their scoring rampage, which lasted practically through the game.

McDowell with seven, McCoy with six, and Hartman with five, scored all but one of Columbia's floor goals, and the winners also stood out in their foul shooting. Earl H. Nikkel '34, the best Yale scorer, accounted for 12 of his team's points, but his associates amounted to little, as the fine work of the Columbia guards forced hurried shots, which generally failed. The summary:

COLUMBIA		YALE
McCoy, lf	rg, McGowan, Reese	
Bender, Schwartz, rf	lg, Kennedy, Howe	
McDowell, Ballon, c	c, O'Neil, O'Connell	
Jones, Hartman, Maroon	lg, rf, Saner, Taylor	
Hodupp, Lautkin, rg	lf, Nikkel, Larson	

Score—Columbia 48, Yale 23. Goals from floor—McDowell 7, McCoy 6, Hartman 5, Ballon for Columbia; Nikkel 5, McGowan 3, Kennedy for Yale. Goals from foul—McCoy 4, McDowell 3, Jones, Hartman, Hodupp for Columbia; Saner 2, Nikkel 2, O'Connell for Yale. Referee—Thomas Deegan. Umpires—James Young and Frank Brennan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 18—Princeton University defeated the University of Pennsylvania quintet here last night for the first time since 1928, to win its fourth Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League victory of the season. The score was 38 to 20. The Tigers have not lost a home game this season. The defeat dropped Pennsylvania to a tie for last place in the standing with Yale.

R. K. Fairman '34, left forward, led the Princeton attack with two goals from the floor and six from foul. This total of 10 points gave him scoring honors of the contest. K. H. Larsen '34 and J. W. Lord Jr. '32 of Princeton, and L. J. Tanseer '32 for the losers, each scored seven points. The Tigers held the lead at the end of the half, 18 to 8. The summary:

PRINCETON		PENNSYLVANIA
Fairman, Goodpasture, lf	rg, Walters, McDonald	
Seibert, Samuels, rf	lg, Tanseer, Riblett	
Larsen, Robinson, c	c, Ludwig, Kelley	
Lord, Bessire, lg	rf, Kellett, Brown, Mazo	
Nicholson, Rosenbaum, Ceppi, rg	lf, Klempner, Kayer, Grant	

Score—Princeton 38, Pennsylvania 20. Goals from floor—Seibert 3, Larsen 3, Lord 3, Fairman 2, Robinson, Nicholson, Rosenbaum for Princeton; Tanseer 3, Walters 2, Klempner, Mazo, Ludwig for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Fairman 6, Larsen, Robinson, Lord, Rosenbaum for Princeton; Klempner, Kayer, Ludwig, Tanseer for Pennsylvania. Referee—Kennedy. Umpires—Tobey and Kinney.

BRONX TIGERS AND CUBS ON GARDEN ICE

With four new players en route to Boston and the playoffs just ahead, the local Bruin Cubs are expected to hustle tonight against the Bronx Tigers at the Boston Garden to hold their places on the team against the new men and to lift the club into second place in the standing.

Just which team—the Cubs or Bruins—the new players will line up with is not known as yet, but undoubtedly most of them will workout with the Cubs. A fifth player, Dave Kemp, goalie from Seattle, practiced with the Cubs yesterday.

Last time the Bronx Tigers invaded the Garden the game was closely contested and exciting, the locals winning by a score of 5 to 3. The visitors have a well-balanced club of veterans and recruits and have been a pretty fair road team all season.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 46, Swarthmore 25.
Ball S. T 41, Manchester 31.
Bethany 28, Kansas Wesleyan 16.
Columbia 48, Yale 23.
Concordia 17, Moorhead Teachers 12.
DeKalb Teachers 36, Wheaton 25.
Denison 40, Miami 28.
Earlham 19, Dayton 18.
Illinois Wesleyan 37, Bradley Tech 30.
Indiana Central 44, N. A. G. U. 22.
Maryland 24, St. Johns 20.
Mercer 42, Georgie Tech 33.
Michigan State 35, Detroit 34.
Ohio 34, Marietta 26.
Omaha 35, Hastings 17.
Penn 28, Upper Iowa 23.
Princeton 38, Pennsylvania 20.
Rice Institute 28, Southern Methodist 22.
Rutgers 38, New York 33.
Simmons 42, Austin 35.
Southwestern 51, Union 28.
South Carolina 27, Citadel 17.
South 55, Cumberland 40.
Stetson 36, Southern 20.
St. Ambrose 33, Columbia 17.
St. Lawrence 30, Syracuse 24.
St. Viator 27, Valparaiso 15.
Tufts 25, Boston 23.
Union 54, Cathedral 32
West Point 46, Penn State 39.
Western Reserve 60, Oberlin 38.
West Texas T. 51, Texas Tech 35.
West Virginia 25, Carnegie Tech 21.
William and Mary 41, Randolph-Macon 26.
Williams 34, Mass State 16.

BARBOUR DEFEATS HARPER

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—W. Stanton Barbour, Bronxville, N. Y., continued yesterday to dominate the annual Belleair golf championship when he overwhelmed W. R. Harper, Philadelphia, 8 and 7, in the second round. Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Dr. L. B. Dickerson, Clearwater, Fla., 3 and 1. J. George Bishop, Summit, N. J., eliminated G Beaumont, Bryn Mawr, Penna., 2 and 1, while C. E. Fairman, Philadelphia, defeated J. P. T. Armstrong, New London, Conn., by the same score.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Boston C. 1350, Pennsylvania 1308.
Brooklyn P. I. 1384, Penn State 1311.
N. Y. Stock Ex. 2979, Boston C. 2825.

MISSOURI NEEDS TWO VICTORIES

Leaders Would Then Gain 'Big Six' Basketball Title

"BIG SIX" BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Missouri	5	1	159	132	.833
Kansas	5	3	259	219	.625
Oklahoma	5	3	281	233	.625
Iowa State	4	5	240	251	.444
Kansas State	3	5	207	214	.375
Nebraska	2	7	246	313	.222

"BIG SIX" BASKETBALL GAMES

Friday, Feb. 19—Kansas State at Iowa State. Saturday, Feb. 20—Missouri at Kansas. Monday, Feb. 22—Missouri at Oklahoma.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 18—Two victories in its three remaining games will gain for University of Missouri the basketball championship of the "Big Six." The games are with University of Kansas, second place contender, on Saturday, with University of Oklahoma, also in second place, on Monday, and with Kansas State College a week from Saturday.

Victory over Kansas is probably the most important task faced by the Tigers, who lead with five victories and one loss. Kansas and Oklahoma each have five and three defeats, but they have been doing so much scoring they loom as real threats.

In a previous meeting, Missouri defeated Kansas; 26 to 22, but the Jayhawkers have averaged better than 40 points a game in three appearances against other rivals since then; if they continue this pace, Missouri will have its hands full. T. M. O'Leary '32, Kansas left forward, seized command of the lead in the individual race by sinking 10 baskets in the 51-to-19 victory over Nebraska Monday. He also participated in the 33-to-22 victory over Kansas State last Friday. Scoring eight points in Oklahoma's 34-to-22 triumph over Kansas State last Tuesday, A. B. Beck '33, right forward, climbed to second place among the individuals. He has 74 points.

Missouri has been intrenching itself steadily in first place. It defeated Iowa State, 31 to 25, last Saturday in an important game here at Columbia. Twelve points counted in this contest kept M. J. Cooper '34, Missouri left forward, up among the leaders. His total is now 68 points for fifth place. He has averaged 11 1-3 points a game, which is a shade better than O'Leary's average, as the latter has two more games stowed away.

One other engagement in immediate prospect takes Kansas State to Iowa State on Friday. This will be the last game for Ames, which has been up and down and now hopes for a record of five and five for the season. Albert Heitman '32, high-scoring Ames center, who led the individual race a week ago, slipped to third, though he scored 11 points against Missouri. Others with more games left to play may pass him now, unless he makes a whirlwind finish against Kansas State.

The latter quintet is following the point-making lead of A. J. Skradski '33, right forward, who has scored 57 points in eight games.

Oklahoma, which has a formidable game with Kansas a week hence, as well as the important encounter with Missouri this week-end, expects to keep Beck well up among the leading individual scorers. He led the early part of the race. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player Position, College	Goals Floor	Foul	Pts.
T. M. O'Leary, lf, Kansas	34	20	88
A. B. Beck, rf, Oklahoma	32	10	74
Albert Heitman, c, Iowa S.	29	15	73
W. C. Johnson, c, Kansas	30	9	69
M. J. Cooper, lf, Missouri	27	14	68
A. J. Skradski, rf, Kansas S.	24	9	57
R. L. Thomson, lf, Iowa S.	23	6	52
R. C. Roadcap, rf, Iowa S.	23	5	51
P. S. Main, lg, Oklahoma	19	9	47
P. W. Mason, rg, Nebraska	11	25	47
P. W. Boyd, c, Kansas S.	18	10	46
E. B. Anderson, lf, Oklahoma	16	12	44
K. T. Lunney, rf, Nebraska	18	6	42
P. R. Harrington, rf, Kansas	12	16	40

MISSES HICKS AND ORCUTT WIN

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18—Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., United States women's golf champion, and Miss Maureen Orcutt of Haworth, N. J., won their second-round matches in the Florida championship golf tournament here yesterday, by 6 and 5 scores. Miss Hicks defeated Lillian Zech of Chicago and Miss Orcutt downed Mrs. W. M. Ferris Jr. of Newton, Mass. Mrs. H. D. Sierrett of Hutchinson, Kan., won from Mrs. Charles H. Harbaugh of Cleveland, 6 and 5. Miss Edith A. Quier of Reading, Penna., the medalist, remained in the running by defeating Miss Grace Amory of Palm Beach, 4 and 2.

PHILLIES CONSIDERING 'FARM'

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Talk that the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club was considering purchase of the Durham club of the Piedmont League as a "farm" was revived yesterday when W. G. Bramham, league president, and George Whitted, manager of the Durham club, conferred with Phillies' officials. All officials in the conference declined to comment. The report that the Phillies were considering the "farm" deal has been current here for some time.

PURCELLS WINS EXHIBITION

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Jerry and Jack Purcell of Toronto came out ahead of Jack Willard and John J. Brewer of Boston 2 matches to 1 in an international badminton exhibition at the Brooklyn Heights Casino last night. In singles, Jerry Purcell defeated Willard 15—10, 15—1, and Brewer defeated Jack Purcell 15—12, 15—12. The Purcell brothers won the doubles match, 15—10, 15—7, 15—6.

BETTERS RECORD IN TRAINING

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 18 (AP)—Beginning her training for the Olympic Games, Miss Helene E. Madison, nationally famous woman swimmer, last night bettered the American record for the 600-yard short course free-style event. Miss Madison swam the distance in 7m. 53⅖s. The American mark of 7m. 59s. was set by Miss Martha Norelius, New York.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Harvard 11, Boston 2.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 161

EDWARD J. CONVEY

New York Americans, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1930-31 season with the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American Hockey League. He was born Dec. 16, 1910, at Toronto, Ont., Can. He is a left-hand shot, is 5ft. 10½in. in height, weighs 169 pounds, and plays left wing or center. His record:

1925-28—St. Michaels College Juniors.
1928-29—Mariboro Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1929-30—Nationals, Senior Ontario Hockey Association.
1930-31—New Haven, Canadian-American Hockey League
1931-32—New Haven, C.-A. H. L.-Americans, N. H. L.

Washington Crew To Journey East

By the Associated Press

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 18

EARL F. CAMPBELL, graduate manager of the University of Washington, announced yesterday that Washington has accepted an invitation to compete in the intercollegiate crew regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., next June.

Campbell said the Husky varsity was a certainty to make the trip and the junior varsity or freshman eight might also enter.

Following the Poughkeepsie regatta, the Washington varsity will compete in the Olympic Games trials at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., early in July.

CANADIENS NOW LEAD DIVISION

Defeat Chicago Black Hawks to Pass Maple Leafs in League Race

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	19	6	10	94	60	44
Chicago	12	10	14	80	69	34
Detroit	14	5	16	73	86	33
Boston	12	9	13	88	77	33
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	17	5	14	83	83	39
Toronto	16	5	13	105	84	37
Montreal	13	6	18	114	116	32
Americans	12	6	17	58	92	30

RESULT FEB. 17
Canadiens 3, Chicago 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 18—Canadiens defeated Chicago's Black Hawks in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. Some 11,000 spectators were on hand. Larochelle gave the visitors the lead in the first period by scoring two goals at an eight-minute interval. Leduc made it 3 to 0 after three minutes of the final period.

Johnny Gottselig saved Chicago from a shutout by taking a pass from Abel after five minutes of play and sending a shot past Hainsworth that was allowed. Gottselig put one into the net earlier, but the officials did not allow it. The summary:

CANADIENS		BLACK HAWKS
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw	rw, March, Couture, Coulter	
Morenz, Lepine, c	c, Cook, Ripley, Holmes	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw	lw, Thompson, Gottselig, Lowrey	
S. Mantha, Munro, ld	rd, Graham, Wentworth	
Burke, Leduc, rd	ld, Abel, Boucher	
Hainsworth, g	g, Gardiner	

Score—Canadiens 3, Chicago Black Hawks 1. Goals—Larochelle 2, Leduc for Montreal; Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Lepine 2, Mondou for Montreal; Abel for Chicago. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Cup Tie Replay Won by Chelsea

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 18—Nine football league fixtures and one replayed tie in the fifth round for the Football Association Challenge Cup gave soccer fans an unaccustomed amount of mingled amusement yesterday and shed some further light on certain great problems connected with these two competitions.

The cup tie referred to was between Chelsea and Sheffield Wednesday at Stamford Bridge Grounds here and the home side's victory of 2 goals to 0 means London and district will provide three of eight clubs still marching on with the hopes of reaching the final at Wembley Stadium April 23. Hundreds of clubs set out on this long journey and now its end is almost in sight, the only survivors being Liverpool, Chelsea, Bury, Manchester City, Huddersfield Town, The Arsenal, Newcastle and Watford. Divide these off in pairs in the order named and you have the draw for the sixth round to be played Feb. 27.

All of the sixth round matches promise to be exciting, but quite the game of the round is Huddersfield Town vs. The Arsenal encounter. These two sides, which have good prospects of winning the league championship, were named jointly as "favorites" for the cup tournament, and on form were reckoned likely to be finalists, provided they steered clear of each other in the preceding stages. Well, they haven't done so, and their clash occurs at Huddersfield instead Wembley.

Other sides besides The Arsenal, which will hold the special interest of metropolitan fans when the sixth round comes along are Chelsea and Watford. The matter which lends special significance to The Arsenal vs. Huddersfield Town game is that both are highly placed in the standing of first division of the English League, wherein a change in leadership occurred this week with the rise of Sheffield United over the former pacemaker, Everton. Sheffield United has 36 points, Everton 35, then come The Arsenal and Huddersfield Town with 34 each, and West Bromwich Albion and Newcastle United with 33 apiece. From this it can be observed that three clubs can reasonably entertain hopes of winning both the league championship and the cup this season. They are The Arsenal, Huddersfield Town and Newcastle United, and, if soccer records can be accepted as a guide, the odds against any of them pulling off this "double event" (accomplished only twice in the whole history of the game) are very considerable.

MORE NEW HOCKEY PLAYERS

Along with Dave Kemp, former Seattle goalie, and Don Cummings and Guy Pool, Los Angeles wings, the local Boston hockey management has two prospects from amateur hockey around Eveleth, Minn., in Harold Johnson and Milton Brisk, both right wingers. Three new right wings, provided they measure up to standard, will help the local Cubs and Bruins.

BREED VS. MIDDLETON

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 18 (AP)—Robert J. Breed, Danvers, Mass., and J. A. Middleton, Chicago, won their semifinal matches yesterday in the annual seniors golf tournament here. Breed defeated the medalist, Thomas S. Jamison, Greensburg, Penna., 1 up, while Middleton eliminated R. G. Shannon 2d, Biddeford, Maine, 6 and 5.

AMATEURS FARE BADLY IN OPEN

Hynson, Cameron, Lyons, and O'Connor Bow to Squash Professionals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—The amateurs fared badly yesterday as the first round of the United States open squash tennis championship was completed at the Hotel Shelton courts. Thomas Iannicelli, regarded as the chief contender for the title of Frank Ward, who is coach at the Essex Club of Newark, overwhelmed Robert C. Hynson, amateur star of the Princeton Club, and Robert L. Cahill, Park Avenue Squash Club coach, eliminated Burdett H. O'Connor of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Young Steven J. Feron, following in the footsteps of his father, many times champion, was an easy winner over A. J. Cameron, a veteran of the home club, still in the amateur ranks. The fourth match resulted in a default, as Jerome C. Lyons of the New York Athletic Club team, was engaged in the games this evening at Madison Square Garden.

The second round matches will be staged this evening and tomorrow, and the later rounds set over until the middle of next week. The summary:

Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, defeated Robert C. Hynson (amateur), Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—7, 15—7.

Charles Costello, Block Hall, won from J. C. Lyons (amateur), New York Athletic Club, by default.

S. J. Feron Jr., Army and Navy Club, defeated A. J. Cameron (amateur), Shelton Club, 15—7, 15—8, 15—6.

Robert L. Cahill, Park Avenue Club, defeated Burdett H. O'Connor (amateur), Crescent Athletic Club, 15—4, 15—5, 15—12.

Philadelphia And Providence Win

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	17	4	7	94	75	38
Boston	13	3	13	86	83	29
New Haven	13	3	12	69	52	29
Bronx	11	6	13	63	73	28
Philadelphia	12	4	13	64	70	28
Springfield	8	4	16	64	87	20

RESULTS FEB. 17
Philadelphia 6, Springfield 4, overtime.
Providence 3, Bronx 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18—In one of the most spectacular rallies ever staged here, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the Springfield Indians, 6 to 4, in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena last night. It took an overtime period to decide the winner, the teams being tied at four goals at the end of the regulation time. King and Buckles scored in the extra period. Springfield led 4 to 2 with less than eight minutes left to play and looked like a sure winner.

By the victory the Arrows not only broke a long losing streak, but also picked up two points to tie the New York Bronx team for fourth place. Connie King starred for the Arrows with three goals, while Himes made two of the Indians' tallies.

PHILADELPHIA		SPRINGFIELD
Hudson, Creighton, Kinsella, lw	rw, Starr, Heard	
Andrews, King, Kelly, c	c, McAdam, Lyon, Maracle	
Buckles, Kelly, Ingram, rw	lw, Heximer, Jarvis	
Desmarais, Nichols, ld	rd, Himes, Callighen	
McCaffrey, Redpath, rd	ld, Callighen	
Murray, g	g, Forbes	

Score—Philadelphia 6, Springfield 4. Goals—King 3, Buckles 2, McCaffrey for Philadelphia; Himes 2, Lyon, Heximer for Springfield. Assists—Kinsella 2, Desmarais, Ingram, Buckles, McCaffrey for Philadelphia; Jarvis, Starr, Heximer, McAdam for Springfield. Referees—A. C. Jacobs and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18—Providence Reds outskated the Bronx Tigers here last night to score a 3-to-1 victory, their fourth straight. The Reds led throughout, scoring twice in the first period, and Bob Trapp, a new defense player, driving in the last tally on a combination play which caught Goalie Aitkenhead unawares in the final 20.

PROVIDENCE		BRONX TIGERS
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, Asmundson, Jenkins, Boucher	
Gaudreault, Murray, c	c, Pettinger, Grosvenor, Picketts	
Cormier, Rivers, Taylor, rw	lw, Massecar, Sheppard, Chouinard	
Carson, Vail, ld	rd, Regan, Pringle	
Trapp, Hinsperger, rd	ld, Bourgeault, Pringle	
Beveridge, g	g, Aitkenhead	

Score—Providence 3, Bronx Tigers 1. Goals—Murray, Rivers, Trapp for Providence; Bourgeault for Bronx. Assists—Trapp, Rivers, Harrington, Hart for Providence; Pettinger for Bronx. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PRINCETON, YALE CLUBS ARE IN TIE

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B FINAL STANDING
NEW YORK GROUP

	R'nds W	L	M'tch's W	L	P.C.
Yale Club	7	1	30	10	.875
Princeton Club	7	1	29	11	.875
Harvard Club	4	3*	25	10	.571
Heights Casino	4	3*	18	17	.571
Union League Club	4	4	18	22	.500
Nassau Country C.	4	4	18	24	.500
Rockaway Hunt C.	2	6	12	28	.250
University Club	1	6*	12	23	.143
Racquet & Ten C.	1	6*	8	27	.143

*One round unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Princeton Club won its final round match in the New York Group of the metropolitan squash racquets Class B team championship yesterday, on the Harvard Club courts, 3 to 2, and now is tied for the group championship with Yale Club. A playoff will be necessary between them before the final playoff with Montclair Athletic Club, winner of the New Jersey Group title, and Swimming Club of Ardsley, winner of the Westchester County Group, can be completed. The last two teams will meet this afternoon, at the Downtown Athletic Club to play their playoff match.

The playoffs in the Class C team championships were started yesterday, between the New York and New Jersey Groups, represented by Harvard Club and Montclair Athletic Club, and this resulted in a victory for Harvard Club, 4 to 1. The Westchester County winner has not yet been settled, due to several postponed rounds.

The Class B summary:

PRINCETON CLUB 3, HARVARD CLUB 2

F. T. Smith, Princeton Club, defeated Robert Grant Jr., Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—10, 15—12.

Malcolm MacLeod, Princeton Club, defeated C. J. Lenesa, Harvard Club, 8—15, 9—15, 15—4, 15—10, 15—11.

C. T. Lane, Harvard Club, defeated F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, 14—17, 15—10, 15—10, 15—13.

Harold Corcoran, Princeton Club, defeated B. N. Everett, Harvard Club, 15—12, 11—5, 15—12, 15—13.

B. W. Morris, Harvard Club, defeated J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—11, 8—15, 16—18, 15—12.

BRITISH SEEK HEAVY MASTS

Resolution Addressed to the New York Yacht Club Concerning Class J

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—An indication that another challenge for the America's Cup may be forthcoming from England soon was seen yesterday in the adoption by the British Racing Union of a resolution touching on construction of Cup boats.

The resolution, addressed to the New York Yacht Club, holder of the trophy, requested that masts in Class J (the Cup class) be made of wood or steel and the minimum mast weight increased to cover all fittings attached to the mast for sails and rigging.

The text of the resolution only modifies rules of construction adopted by the British Racing Union and the North American Yacht Racing Union after the last cup race of Newport in 1930 in which Enterprise successfully defended the cup against the fifth of the line of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrocks.

The interesting point is that the British Union should be discussing Cup boats at a time when hope of a further challenge apparently had been abandoned.

It is estimated the last challenge cost Sir Thomas nearly a million dollars and that United States yachtsmen spent four or five times that in building five Cup candidates, of which Enterprise finally was chosen as defender.

Following the last Cup races in 1930, representatives of the two unions controlling yachting in Great Britain and North America passed a rule banning masts such as Enterprise's towering duralumin spar. The rule provided that masts must weigh a minimum of 5800 pounds, or 1800 more than the mast in Enterprise. All mechanical devices were ordered brought above decks and other changes made to make the Cup yachts more sturdy and less trick racing boats.

The full text of the British Union's resolution was as follows: "Resolved, That the New York Yacht Club be approached to consider suggestions that masts in one class be made of wood or steel wherever racing, either in American or British waters; also, to agree to the minimum mast weight being increased to cover all fittings attached direct to the masts for sails and riggings."

GARRISON SELECTED AS WISCONSIN DEAN

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18 (AP)—Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison of New York has been selected to succeed the late Harry S. Richards as Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, Dr. Glenn Frank, president announced yesterday.

The new dean is a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association and treasurer of the National Urban League for Civil Service among Negroes. He is a great grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, famous abolitionist of Civil War days.

AKRON'S SISTER SHIP TO BE NAMED MACON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday said the navy's new giant airship would be named the Macon after the Georgia city.

The new airship, already under construction, will be a sister ship to the Akron, world's largest lighter-than-air craft. The navy hopes to make the Macon 1,000,000 cubic feet larger than the Akron by selling the Los Angeles and using the funds obtained for the work.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Nellie G. Walling, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles E. Walling, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George H. Stackpole, Exeter, N. H.
Maude E. Stackpole, Exeter, N. H.
Mrs. Henry E. Riley, Watertown, Mass.
C. S. Davis, Waltham, Mass.
Grace P. Henderson, Joliet, Ill.
Elsie A. Mewing, New York, N. Y.
Miss Charlotte B. Storer, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Gloria V. McInerney, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Fredinka W. Abraham, Rutland, Vt.
Mrs. Joseph Greene, Providence, R. I.
Joseph Greene, Providence, R. I.
Arthur Huckor, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Arthur Huckor, Providence, R. I.
Simon Goldstein, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Ada B. Roe, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Leona Milstein, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian Bernstein, New York, N. Y.
C. E. Klinghammer, Arlington, N. J.
Grace E. Comey, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. R. H. Mather, Reading, Mass.
Mabel A. Mather, Reading, Mass.
Arnold A. Lackenauer, Bergenfield, N. J.
George Watters, Bergenfield, N. J.
Ethel Anita Abraham, Washington, D. C.
Mort Goodkind, New York, N. Y.
George G. Olson, Riverside, Ill.

PRIVATE DESIGNS ARE OPPOSED FOR PUBLIC BUILDING

Federal Architects Protest Opening Up the Field to Outside Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — The question as to whether federal buildings in various parts of the country should be designed by government or private architects is being threshed out in hearings now being held before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The committee has before it the Green bill and a number of other measures designed to limit the powers of the supervising architect of the Treasury and to open wide the field to outside architects and engineers. The Green bill provides that such employment "shall be based at all times on the highest grounds of proven professional ability in order that our federal architecture may truly represent our national genius." Under the measure the employment of outside architects or engineers may be omitted in connection with public buildings costing not more than $50,000.

The enlarged building program, which has been hurried up to alleviate the unemployment situation, has aggravated this whole controversy. In order to attain progress the Secretary of the Treasury already has employed approximately 200 outside architectural firms scattered throughout the country to assist the supervising architect. Outside architects are handling over one-half of the entire amount of the building program so far specifically authorized.

Federal architects are vigorously opposing the Green bill and other measures, the enactment of which they believe would amount to "pork barrel" legislation with contracts awarded for political purposes. They charge that a large amount of the plans now sent in by outside architects are faulty and have to be done over by the Federal office.

The Federal Architect, a publication of the Association of Federal Architects, says: "We have architects who are specialists on theaters, on hotels, on railroad terminals, on telephone buildings and so on. This does not mean that other architects cannot design such buildings, but it does mean that the training and experience of the specialized architect reduces the possibility of costly error, because the specialist has the background of experience. . . . Private architects approach the problem of designing a government building with a good deal of uncertainty and their work is apt to show this."

Private architects, on the other hand, are vigorously urging a decentralization of architectural work in connection with the federal building program. Mr. Robert D. Kohn of New York, president of the American Institute of Architects, told the committee that depressed business conditions have had a serious effect on the architectural profession and that enactment of a law throwing federal work open to them would provide considerable relief. It has been proposed by some that local state advisory committees be established to assist the treasury in selecting competent local architects. A number of architects, it was brought out, favor legislation directing preferential treatment for residents of states where construction is allocated.

Mr. Kohn said that government work appears to be the only activity in the building line in many states where hundreds of architects, draftsmen and similar professional men are without employment. The institute holds that if the work were turned over to private architects there would be greater speed, more "living and vital form" in the designs and more use of local building materials.

Original Work Held Child Training Need

(Continued from Page 1)

tems have told me they believe in us. Countless teachers in these schools are ready to learn our ways. Throughout the country the public schools are looking for the next step they may take in this direction."

The real need therefore is for well-established progressive schools to work out ways to train teachers for this increasing demand Mr. Smith said. Teacher-training was the subject of a round-table discussion of leaders yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Willard W. Beatty, superintendent of schools, Bronxville, N. Y.

Plans for a four-year progressive training college to open next year as a demonstration unit of Teachers College, New York, were announced by Dr. Ruth McMurray, of Teachers College. A carefully chosen group of potential leaders who wish to train for progressive school teaching is being sifted from high school seniors applying from all parts of the country, she said. New York City is to be their "laboratory." Community life is their source material. They are to enrich their cultural outlook, she explained, through attending concerts, art exhibitions, taking trips—all that a great city can offer, and this as part of their regular work. They are to have experience in social welfare work and in industrial plants to broaden and deepen their understanding of social and economic problems.

Do Original Thinking

"Through seminar or discussion meetings," she further explained, "they are to be encouraged to do original thinking in facing American and world questions in terms of their own communities. Through a great deal of association with children, in schools, in families, on playgrounds, and elsewhere, they are to combine practice with theory in a fresh way. A portion of their four-year course will be spent in Europe, where they will live in European families and have opportunities for gaining a long-range view of American civilization."

The importance of bringing student teachers into contact with children instead of "stuffing" them with theory, and the importance of a cultural background, were two points repeatedly brought out in the discussion. A system of teacher-apprenticeship is under way in some of the long-established progressive schools to meet the need for progressive teacher training.

This system has the advantages of giving student-teachers experience with children while learning the new educational approach, and also of enriching their outlook through close association with an experienced faculty, according to Miss Katherine Taylor, head of Shady Hill School, Cambridge, Mass., where student-teachers are being trained. At this school not only do the apprentices work with the children and take courses from the teachers, but they also go into studio and shop after hours to win the thrill of making things themselves. They design and paint scenery and they go on field trips. Beaver Country Day School in Boston also takes apprentices.

"We want to give our student-teachers the same kind of progressive training we believe in for our children," said Mr. Carlton W. Washburne, superintendent of schools, Winnetka, Ill., in describing plans for another training project. Three schools in the Chicago region, the Francis Parker, Chicago; the North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka; and the Winnetka Public School System, have combined to organize a "graduate teacher training college" which opens next autumn.

Around 1000 progressive educators are expected at the convention this year. Most of the sessions are discussion groups in which teachers from public and private schools and camps from all over the United States pool their problems and ideas and challenge one another's solutions. The delegates "go to school," the groups being limited in numbers to facilitate what one member has called a "free-for-all."

Some of the topics under discussion are: Economic and social problems and the reconstruction of education; educational advantages of European travel and visiting foreign schools, and use of summer time for progressive experiments in public school systems.

BRITISH TARIFF AIDS NOVA SCOTIAN FRUIT

KENTVILLE, N. S., Feb. 18 (AP)—Legislation giving Empire-grown fruit a 10 per cent preference in the British markets was hailed as a major boon to the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, and latest reports indicate the benefits that will accrue to this apple-growing center will be greater than first expected.

According to first reports, the duty was estimated on the value of the apples, giving the Empire growers a preference of 40 cents a barrel. Now it is understood the value of the barrels will be included as well as the value of the contents, and this will give the growers a margin of 40 cents a barrel under the price at which United States shippers must sell.

Airplane Rushing East With Shanghai Films

ALAMEDA, Calif., Feb. 18 (AP)—Maj. John A. Macready, aviator, took off for the East today carrying Associated Press photographs and Paramount News Reel film of battle scenes in Shanghai.

Major Macready planned to deliver his cargo in Cheyenne, Wyo., to Maj. James H. Doolittle, who is to complete the flight to the Atlantic coast. Between them, the two pilots hoped to establish a new transcontinental record.

ROOSEVELT AIDS SEABURY BY HIS FARLEY DICTUM

Holds Public Officials Must Explain Savings in Excess of Salary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18—Vested by gubernatorial ruling with the prerogative to demand an explanation of officials of their large bank accounts—an inquiry precedent set by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday in his examination of removal charges against Mr. Thomas M. Farley, Tammany Sheriff of New York County—the Hofstadter joint legislative committee returned today to its investigation of the Tammany-Walker administration prepared to assert this dictum in highest official quarters.

The Governor's pronouncement, it is agreed here, greatly strengthens the inquiry committee's position, especially if Judge Samuel Seabury can produce large bank accounts of other important officials subject to removal by the Governor.

"The standard of conduct of public office," the Governor stated, "must be put on a plane of personal as well as official honesty and, therefore, there is a positive duty on the part of the public official to explain matters which come up on an inquiry which involve the expenditure or the depositing of large sums of money.

"As a matter of general sound public policy, I am very certain that there is a requirement that where a public official is under inquiry or investigation, especially an elected public official, and it appears that his scale of living, or the total of his bank deposits far exceeds the public salary which he is known to receive, he, the elected public official, owes a positive public duty to the community to give a reasonable or credible explanation of the sources of the deposits, or the source which enables him to maintain a scale of living beyond the amount of his salary."

It was considered likely that the Governor would render his decision as to whether or not he believed Mr. Farley should be removed before the Tammany official goes on trial next week for a grand larceny indictment concerning his retention of interest on litigants' funds. Governor Roosevelt left on an up-state speaking tour at noon.

Judge Seabury, who as a citizen demanded the sheriff's removal on the basis of testimony before the committee, in summation renewed his demand for immediate removal. He pleaded with the Governor to join with "those who are willing to antagonize the forces back of this man."

"Local government is a sore spot in this country," he said. "People want to see if they cannot make them better, and one way to make them better is to take a man who is shown to be a grafter, or a man who cannot explain his swollen funds and have him removed from office."

Mr. Siegfried Hartman, the sheriff's counsel, insisted that his client's explanation of the handling of his bank account was "as good an explanation as anybody who ever had a bank account would make." He contended that a public official was entitled to be considered innocent until proven guilty.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. talk.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; children's program.
5:30 NBC, Maltex Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 Wadsworth Howland Program.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news.
6:45 The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Cleercoalers Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Vallée Yankees; Ray Perkins; Bebe Daniels, guest artist.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air."
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

5:00 NBC, Matinée Orchestra; soloists.
5:30 Agricultural market review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:15 Betty Cole, popular songs.
6:30 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters Trio."
7:30 Dutch Oven Band.
7:45 "Frigidairians."
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 "New England Lullaby"; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Sanderson and Crumit, songs.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies.
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcement; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 McEnelly's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine," songs and humor.
5:30 Musical Mirror; soloist; orchestra.
5:45 Dunketeers Orchestra.
6:00 News; announcements.
6:15 Stage Star Salute.
6:30 Close Friends with Bob Emery.
6:45 Golden Trail of Melody.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Editing the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club; interview; soloist; orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soloist; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 "Sportalants"; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 "Scrappy" Lambert; Frank Burns; orchestra.
10:15 Broadcast from Boston Arena.
11:00 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:30 Weather; news; time.
11:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Louis Panico's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—CBS, "Vivian Ruth," songs.
8:15 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
8:45 The Happy Repairman.
9:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy duo.
9:30 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
9:45 CBS, Streix Orchestra.
7:00 News; studio announcements.
7:15 "Highlights of the News."
7:30 Bob Emery; Opportunity Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Mystery Baritone."
8:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies." Vincent Sorey's orchestra; female trio.
8:45 Chemical Society talk.
9:00 Chemical Society talk.
9:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
9:30 Organ Recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeters; Edwin C. Hill.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Melodists.
5:15 Caroline Piotti, contralto.
5:30 Everett Doe, baritone.
5:45 Organ Melodies.
6:00 "The K-Hill Settlement," skit.
6:15 Lyric Male Quartet.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Mirth Quakes."
7:00 Studio vocalist.
7:15 "Album of Dreams," vocal.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC Programs.
11:00 NBC, Music appreciation hour.
12:00 m.—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; Stocks; Produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "South Sea Islanders."
4:00 p. m.—News.
4:00 p. m.—News.
4:20 p. m.—Luttringer's Players.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
11:00 Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Princess Oblensky Youth Matinée.
2:15 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—"Sailortown."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Dance orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Sidewalks of Life."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS, "The Captivators."
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley with Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, the Funny Boners.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting modern education.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin; soprano.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, Julia Sanderson, Frank Crumit.
12:30 p. m.—Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Records; Shopping News and News.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music.

HAITIAN LOAN CHARGES DENIED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said Tuesday testimony by Mr. Georges N. Legar that the American Government forced Haiti to accept a loan from an American banking concern was untrue. Mr. Legar, representing the Haitian Minister, made his charges before the Senate Finance Committee, and the Secretary of State denied them in a letter to Senator Reed Smoot (R.) of Utah, chairman of the committee.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO. Canton, Ohio.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

Washington Bicentennial Spoon
A genuine Rogers Silver souvenir spoon suitably engraved, in a special box, 25c each postpaid, five for $1 postpaid. RICHARD M. PEARL, Roosevelt Theatre Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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Joe Brown REALTORS Ed M. White
Medford, Ore., in the heart of the Rogue River Valley
"This is a great country."

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, experience unnecessary; start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; opportunity to earn free dresses. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, capable, ambitious, alert; college graduate; 5 years' experience; willing to travel; age 26; or as secretary-companion. H-8, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Furnished bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath; business couple; adults; quiet, private home; garage. SMITH, 56 Leland Ave. Phone Oakwood 2574.

NEW YORK CITY—Large 1-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; for 2; near 42nd St. Phone evenings Mur. 4-6700, Extension 824.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1080 Beacon St.—To sublease, furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, 3 baths, servant's room, bath; upper suite; quiet, sunny. PHILLIPS KETCHUM, 1 Federal St., Boston, or S. W. RODGERS, State Street Trust Co.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Reasonable rents, 3-2-4-room apartments in Arlington Arms, 144-44 Sanford Ave. W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 183-24 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. Ivanhoe 2-7800.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG woman living in Englewood wishes woman of refinement to share home; references required. Write to FLORENCE C. SADLER, 39 Tallman Place, Englewood, N. J.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-3209. BACHMAN, 178 Penimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FRANKLIN Sedan, 1930, 6 wire wheels, extra equipment; price $1000. Tel. West Newton 2050 (Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

YOUNG couple, refined home, will board one or two children. Phone Floral Park 4411 or write Box S-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

HUDSON FULTON CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.
Specialists in Landscape Construction, Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc.
Estimates cheerfully given.
WILTON, CONN. Tel. Wilton 244

DRESSMAKING

THOROUGHLY competent dressmaking done in the home for madame or debutante. Tel. Stuyvesant 9-6809 after 6:30. MRS. RUSSELL, 245 E. 21st St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A B C REGISTRY (AGENCY)
ADELE E. GUTMAN, Prop.
University 4-3510 Reliable Attendants N. Y. C.

BANK REOPENS IN AUSTRALIA, RUN AVOIDED

Depositors Show Restraint as Payments Renewed in New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Depositors in the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales, having had their money withheld for six months, drew upon resumption of business only a small portion of the amounts they were invited to take.

The Government Savings Bank closed its doors in April last, though then paying its way, and being possessed of enormous assets, including £30,000,000 worth of state and commonwealth securities.

The run on it had continued for about 18 months. The Commonwealth Bank was invited to do for the bank what it a little later did for its own savings bank—place the Commonwealth note issue behind it. But there were difficulties which were considered insurmountable.

The State Savings Bank was finally merged in the federal institution, but it was announced as a condition of the merging that owners of the accounts in the former at the time of its closing should not draw at one time more than 10 per cent of their balances. There were about 750,000 depositors, and it was though that since many had suffered hardships, owing to their money being tied up, there would be a run on the reopened bank.

The prediction proved erroneous. There was no run. The depositors drew only a small portion of what they were entitled to draw, and many did not draw, but deposited.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD CO.

St. Joseph Lead Company reported a 1931 net loss after all charges, including depletion, of $1,409,352 compared with net profit of $1,509,991 or 77 cents a share in 1930.

OMIT COPPER DIVIDENDS

Utah Copper Company and Nevada Consolidated Copper Company took no action in their dividends. Utah, controlled by Kennecott, paid $1 three months ago while Nevada, controlled by Utah, paid 25 cents.

Local Classified

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Used set of MY BOOKHOUSE and MY TRAVELSHIP in excellent condition. Call Aspinwall 5434 or write W-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 824 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

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HOUSEWORKER, unencumbered, in modern country home; small pay; light duties; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 9, Darien, N. Y.

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SUNNY SOUTH — Country estate one mile from town on beautiful lake. For those desiring rest, study and recreation. Artistic environment; delightful open fireplaces. Apply CLARA CLARK TAFT, Box 67, Kissimmee, Fla.

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Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

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The new Pierrepont offers you every luxury plus real economy; commodious sunlit rooms; full hotel service; swimming pool, roof, solarium; $10-$20 weekly; ideally located; 4 minutes Wall St., 18 minutes Times Square. COME! B. M. T. to Court St., I. R. T. to Clark St.
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CULTURED woman offers her services as companion attendant, willing to assist home duties, sewing, in exchange for one or two housekeeping rooms suitable for couple. Write Box H-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ENGLISH woman as social or business secretary; will gladly give experienced care if necessary. Write Box R-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent, bookkeeper; considerable insurance experience; college graduate; capable, dependable; excellent reference. Tel. Han. 9717 days, Com. 8177 evenings (Boston).

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Apparel of the Better Kind
including
The Black Shire Gowns

Bridgeport's Greatest Store Is Celebrating Its 45th Birthday With a
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Birthday Bargains on Hundreds of Items. Every Department Shares!
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"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
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We have a service within every family budget—Tel. 5-5057
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Plumbing and Heating
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WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

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$29.50 to $89.50
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The colors are lovely, the exclusive Shagmoor fabrics new and smart. There are sizes for the matron, miss and junior deb.

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Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
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Before moving into our new location we have *Greatly Reduced* all our merchandise. Many of our *Leather Goods* at as low as 50% discount.
A REAL OPPORTUNITY
H. F. CORNING
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WALTER T. FISH
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WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Wilkinson's
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Freshly Made Candies
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Plain—NUTS—Salted
Specializing in Hard and Filled Centers

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for MEN and WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
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Judd Building 75 Pearl Street
Phone 2-9832

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559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1122 MAIN

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ENNA JETTICK SHOES!
ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 $6
BESSE BOYNTON STORE

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
89 WEST MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN
(Continued)

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WINTHROP HOTEL
Tel. 2708 Colony Street

THE CHERNIACK CO.
Smartly Tailored Camel Hair Coats
New Dresses
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Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
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Our Mary makes the best sweet mustard chow chow
20c per lb. Try her Chili Sauce
35c per lb., 10c returnable on bottle
And her mince meat and cranberry sauce cheaper than you can make at home.
H. C. BIBEAU

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MIDDLETOWN

Keser's FLOWER SHOP
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COMPLETE LINE OF
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
MACK'S STORE
2 MAIN STREET Phone 2796

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

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Groceries and Meats
600 MAIN ST. and SOUTH FARMS
Phones Both Stores

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ANTHRACITE COAL
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MATRIX SHOES
When you step out all completely ensembled for Spring don't overlook your shoes. Matrix Models—in every new Spring color and leather are now available in our Shoe Salon, Second Floor.

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Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
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120 TEMPLE ST.

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Empire Quality Market
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French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 7-4744
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

Serving the Public for 57 Years
Our Clearance Sale Continued
Reductions in our Clothing, Furnishings and Boys' Departments are drastic, and we hope that you will come in to benefit from these offerings while our stocks are complete.
J. Johnson & Co.
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

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ELM STREET, CORNER ORANGE
Semi-Annual
Club-Sale of Glenwood Ranges
A complete line of GLENWOOD Gas, Coal and Combination Ranges

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Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
A sale in which our efficient buyers have succeeded in procuring the kind of merchandise their customers demand—and they offer it at prices that represent great savings. *All departments represented.*

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72 CHURCH STREET
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

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Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
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MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

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Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
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$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
The People's Shoe Store
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The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books of All Publishers
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MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

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*COAT

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

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R. F. D. #3

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ON ATLANTIC SQUARE
STAMFORD, CONN.
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FROCKS
SPORTSWEAR
This French Shop
55 BEDFORD ST.
Phone 3-5054
New Spring Models Now on Display

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
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Specializing in Women's Apparel and Accessories

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Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
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Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
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Our Circulating Library
Supplies you with the newest books *(fiction)* as soon as they are released by the publishers.
New Books Added Each Week
COSTS ONLY 3 CENTS A DAY
Come In and Join Now
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
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NOW SHOWING!
Spring Styles in
MILLINERY—DRESSES
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

EATON'S
HIGHLAND VELLUM
JANE KELLY, Inc.
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WE ARE MEMBERS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION
and will gladly fill your orders for flowers, ferns or potted plants.
DEAN *The Florist*
62 CENTER STREET Phone 4-3788

For Spring Brides STERLING
at the Lowest Price in 101 Years
A Service for Six People.
$34.50
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jewelers and Optometrists

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

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Colorful and Easy to Keep Clean
A 9-foot x 12-foot size, $6.19

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February Furniture Sale
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All Offer Every Opportunity to Practical, Genuine Economy

The Van Heusen Charles Company
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"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

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The French Laundry
Prompt Service at Low Prices
Satisfaction Guaranteed
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Two-year guarantee
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DE WITT CLINTON HOTEL
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Featuring Realistic
PERMANENT WAVING
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LEON PERMANENT WAVING
And All Branches of Beauty Culture

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MAIDEN LANE and JAMES ST.

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SPECIAL
Spring Flowers $1 a Box
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DAIRY PRODUCTS
ICE CREAM
Cloverdale Farms Co.
JACKSON ST. Phone 2-5361

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Cantilever—I. Miller
Crawford Shoes for Men
at
NEW LOW PRICES
We move to our new location in a few weeks.
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Dial 6-5211
GREENHOUSES ON
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PITTSTON COAL
Phone 2-3487—2-3488

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PHONE 4-1371
Special Attention to Family Launderings
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
84 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

GARLAND MOTORS
29 EXCHANGE STREET
Distributors for
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FLOATING POWER

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

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Lowest Prices in Years on
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
FURNITURE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
IT IS WISE TO BUY NOW
at McLEAN'S

CHARLES V. SMITH
OFFICE *and* SOCIETY STATIONER
101 COURT STREET
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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Quality Coal
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Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

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Outfitters to Men and Boys
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Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
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116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
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Phones 1073—0459—3129

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Cards—Candles—Books
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Bronxville Garage, Inc.
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Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
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107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4544—4545
ALL LINES OF MUSIC
Authorized Agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent, Philco, Westinghouse, also Westinghouse Refrigerators.

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
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If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3810
The House or the Shop on Wheels

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WE ARE THE HOME OF Matrix Shoes
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
NEW Spring Models Arriving Daily
See Them
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
Telephone for Sale Prices Jan. and Feb.
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults.

Walk-Over
Shoes and Hosiery
504 Main Street
1406 Hertel Avenue

KAMPHAUSEN & CO.
Jewelers and Platinumsmiths
Specializing in Exquisite Hand-Made Jewelry to Order
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Mary Alma's Kitchen Cupboard
TEA ROOM and FOOD SHOP
291 BRYANT STREET
Special Luncheon, 50 cents
Special Dinners, 65c—$1.00
Also a la carte
Closed all day Sunday

Delaware Arms Restaurant
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Luncheon 50c
Roast Chicken or Club Steak Dinner . . 75c
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Sunday Dinner $1.00
Telephones: Washington 7127 and 7138

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Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
306 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

ELMIRA

Tepper Brothers
Elmira's Foremost Department Store
Quality Merchandise Lower Prices

See the New Spring Dresses
at
ISZARDS
MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

ELMIRA
(Continued)

Where Fashions in Good Taste Are Not Expensive
The Gorton Coy.
Where Water St. Meets Main

MARKSON'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS
Main and Water Elmira, N. Y.

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Bertha Holmes Barlow
HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving, $10
Finger and Marcel Waving
Phone 3170 208 E. STATE ST.

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
"If it's good to eat we aim to have it."
ATWATER'S
Groceries—Meats—Baked Goods
109 East State St. Phone 2761

UNUSUAL GIFTS
Real Stones Set in Silver
Rings, Bracelets, Clips, Necklaces, Earrings—Prices $3.00 to $15.00
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
JEWELERS
VISIT THE NEW
FOURTH FLOOR!
GIFTS—CHINA, GLASSWARE and HOUSEWARES SECTIONS.
TREMAN, KING & CO.

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WILL FAIRBANK
Dealer in
High Grade Meat Products
Poultry and Game
Distributor, Hyan Dry Ginger Ale
Lime-Lithia
Dial 3-924 318 WEST THIRD ST.
Free Deliveries JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The Printe Shop Inc.
Jamestown's Outstanding Men's and Boys' Store
208 N. MAIN ST. Phone 6-908
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

THE A. D. SHARP CO.
DRY GOODS
Our Big Dollar Day Sale
Saturday, February 20th
14 N. MAIN STREET, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Phone 4-108

EATON'S HIGHLAND VELLUM
Also Crane's Fine Stationery
Abrahamson-Biglow Co.
Jamestown's Big Department Store
114 W. 3RD STREET Phone 4-191

NELSON'S STORE *of* SPECIALTY SHOPS
106-110 E. Second, Jamestown, N. Y.

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CLEANING Co., Inc.
Main Office, 47 So. Main St. Phone 6760
Branch Office, 217½ Washington Street
Phone 35522
RUG CLEANING A SPECIALTY

SILVERWARE
The LARGEST stock in Western New York
BASSETT—*Jeweler*
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MANLEY-HENDERSON-ILLINGWORTH, Inc.
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West Third Street

KENMORE

Kenmore Haberdashery
The store for men and boys, showing new spring merchandise at new low prices.
2874 DELAWARE AVE., *Opposite School*
Open Evenings Del. 0483

NEW LOW PRICES
SIMPLEX FLEXIES
All Colors—All Sizes
Allen's Kenmore Boot Shop
2874 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 3064

Kenmore Tailor Shop
FINE TAILORING
for MEN and WOMEN
Cleaning, Pressing, Altering, Repairing
6 LANDERS ROAD

LARCHMONT

The LARCHMONT NATIONAL BANK
and
TRUST COMPANY
Capital, $200,000
Surplus and Profits, $200,000
Larchmont's Business Center Since 1901
Not too large to know you.
Not too small to serve you.
BOSTON POST ROAD LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Exide Batteries *Firestone Tires*
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LARCHMONT STATION PLAZA
PHONE LARCHMONT 2361
Complete Automobile Service
WASHING, SIMONIZING, LUBRICATING
COURTESY *RELIABILITY*

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT
(Continued)

Thomas B. Sutton, Inc.
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
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DAILY FEATURES

Honor Above Gold

Athens

AT THE Olympic Games in Athens, some years ago, the long-distance race from Marathon to Athens was won by Loues Spiridon, a Greek peasant. His reception in the stadium was a scene of wild enthusiasm.

And what was the temper of this Greek peasant to whom all, from the King down, made obeisance? He was a poor man who had to live very economically to get along at all. They offered him a purse of several thousand francs—in a country where a stout laborer earns less than two francs a day.

He refused it. To sustain the honor of Hellas was enough to Loues Spiridon, he said, and only asked that he be given a water privilege in his native town of Maroussi, that he might be allowed every morning to fill his goatskins in Athens, and drive his little team to his own village, and there sell as much water as his own people might care to buy from him.

What was done with the money which Loues Spiridon refused to accept? It was set aside, at his request, for the physical training of the boys of his home town.

For the Scrapbook

As Ye Would

If I should see
A brother languishing in sore distress,
And I should turn and leave him comfortless,
When I might be
A messenger of hope and happiness—
How could I ask to have what I denied,
In my own hour of bitterness supplied?

If I might share
A brother's load along the dusty way,
And I should turn and walk alone that day,
How could I dare—
When in the evening watch I knelt to pray—
To ask for help to bear my pain and loss,
If I had heeded not my brother's cross?

If I might sing
A little song to cheer a fainting heart—
And I should seal my lips and sit apart,
When I might bring
A bit of sunshine for life's ache and smart—
How could I hope to have my grief relieved,
If I kept silent when my brother grieved?

And so I know
That day is lost wherein I fail to lend
A helping hand to some wayfaring friend;
But if it show
A burden lightened by the cheer I send,
Then do I hold the golden hours well spent,
And lay me down to sleep in sweet content.

—EDITH VIRGINIA BRANDT.

Brevities

Detroit News: Movie directors, trying for little touches of everyday realism, might ask an actor to pick up the French handset type of phone and begin talking into the ear-piece.

Humorist: In a new stage production a speech more than a thousand words long has to be spoken by one of the characters. It is denied that a vacuum-cleaner salesman has been offered the part.

In Lighter Vein

A Perfect Example

Professor—"Give me an example of the fitness of a name to the thing to which it is applied."

Student—"An orange, sir. An orange is orange in color, it has the shape of an orange, the taste of an orange, and it is really and truly an orange, as its name would lead you to expect.—*Boston Transcript.*

Helping Out

"Tommy, what in the world have you been doing to get yourself so dirty?"

"I heard you tell Ma that if we expected to be comfortable this winter we would have to lay in more coal—and I thought I'd start in just to help along."—*Pathfinder.*

One or the Other

Teacher: "Why is your handwriting so bad, Willie?"

Willie: "Well, if it was better you wouldn't like my spelling."

Local Patriotism

Friendly Tourist: "Fine day!"

Native Californian: "Yes, here in the State; no doubt it's raining elsewhere."

Passing Show

First Arctic Explorer (to friend with radio): "It's very faint—what does it say?"

Second Arctic Explorer: "Cold generally—snow may be expected."

A Quotation for Today

THE world is to you just what you are to the world.

—W. J. HUNTER

Did You Know That—

The smallest number of immigrants entering the United States since 1831, when 1792 were registered, was the recent figure of 3743 registered in November, 1931?

Soviet Russia has a camel farm in Kazakstan, with a herd of about 8000?

Last year there were 340,541 Indians in the United States?

Quito, capital of Ecuador, is located approximately on the equator?

Worth Knowing

A HILDING, RURAL MAIL CARRIER OF HEBRON, CONN., TAKES ALONG A LOAD OF GRAVEL IN HIS MAIL CAR AND GRADES AND REPAIRS THE ROUGH COUNTRY ROADS AS HE DELIVERS MAIL.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I dropped in to see Betty Ann—
And while I was amusing myself with one of her toys I heard a commotion in the bathroom—
And I galloped in to see what it was all about and found her trying to give Buzzy a shower bath!
Fortunately Joan dashed in a moment later and rescued him—
And then while she was drying him she gave Betty Ann a long lecture on how kittens like to be treated and it sounded like a good one.
Gack

All Nature

Hairy Woodpecker
(Dryobates villosus)

Where: Eastern United States from the Canadian border south to the Carolinas.

Distinguishing features: About the size of a robin; generally black and white above, white beneath; bright red band on nape of neck; a broad white stripe above and below the eye; wings with large squarish white patches; a broad stripe down the back. The female is without the red patch on the neck and is more of a brownish color.

Deep woods are the particular haunts of this drummer who seems to delight in tapping on some dry limb, usually high up. Whether in search of a hearty meal or not, the more noise that can be produced the more satisfactory it appears to be to the performer, who regards his endeavors during the mating season as a sort of love tattoo to attract his lady fair. Though they have no song, both sexes are very demonstrative and utter shrill cries as they fly from tree to tree. It is believed that they have the same mate throughout the years, not changing annually as do most birds.

The feeding habits of this bird clearly indicate its use to mankind in controlling such insects as the larvæ of wood-boring beetles, caterpillars, and weevils. For vegetable food they depend on wild fruits, seeds of various plants, corn, and in the winter, waste grain.

Many farmers depend on these birds to tell them the weather. "When the woodpecker pecks low on the trees, expect warm weather," they say.

One of the earliest of our native woodpeckers to mate, the male of this species announces this important season in typical woodpecker fashion early in March. By the end of the month or the first of April work begins on house construction and the two parties involved seem to share the work equally. Braced to the bark with their tail feathers how they make the chips fly!

As round and even as if made with a two-inch auger, the entrance is just large enough to admit the body of the bird. The edges are beveled, the inside is smoothed, and the pocket is gradually enlarged toward the bottom. Some 10 to 18 inches below the entrance, the female lays her clutch of three to five eggs, incubation lasting about 14 days.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

O'clock (Mrs. E. D. T., who asks if a service should be orally announced as being held at "11 o'clock," "11 a. m.," "11 in the morning," or simply "at 11")—No one could be misled by any one of these announcements, but the weight of formal good usage undoubtedly inclines toward "11 o'clock in the morning."

"O'clock," of course, is merely a shortened form of "of the clock"; and "in the morning" removes any uncertainty as to the hour.

Incidentally, oral announcements with "a. m." and "p. m." lack formality.

Future, picture (Mrs. H. F., who reports hearing these words pronounced *fu'-cher* and *pik'-cher*—to rime with "maker")—In illustrating the pronunciation of these words Webster's New International Dictionary gives *fu'-ture* and *pik'-ture*, the vowel in the second syllable being "quick-long" as in *unite*. But a "tie bar" links the *t* and the *u*, giving many the impression that the syllable is properly sounded *-choor* or possibly *-cher*. In Section 250 of the dictionary's "Guide to Pronunciation" it is stated:

> A preceding *t* is more or less palatalized *in ordinary speech* by the *i* or *y* element of the *u*, the two together forming a more or less clear *ch* sound. . . . Since many *careful* speakers aim to avoid the palatalization, which though common, is *usually considered colloquial*, such words are marked in this dictionary with a tie bar. . . . The tendency to palatalization is thus shown, and the pronunciation of such words with the sound of *ch* . . . may be considered *allowable in colloquial speech.*

The italics are ours. Those desiring to be classed as using colloquial pronunciations may carry on.

From, of, was (Mrs. H. F., who reports hearing *frum, uv,* and *wuz*)—So have we. But it really is worth while to make the effort to substitute for the careless *u* sound the short *o* as in odd; *from, ov, woz.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

The Women's Rôle

"I say quite deliberately, it is women who are going to help the world to get rid of war. I say peace depends mainly on women, that there are millions of women in the world who want peace, but they are not doing anything to get it. It is our job to get out and to make those women think, and think not only nationally and internationally, but rationally."—*Viscountess Astor.*

Talk

"When one is beginning important work, it is not the time to talk about it, and when we have accomplished the job it is not necessary."—*Charles G. Dawes.*

Progress

"Continued improvement in the standard of living and in the general welfare is as inevitable as the tides of the ocean."—*Walter S. Gifford.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Toward Responsive Government

TO THE student of government, the prospective enactment of the Norris Amendment means more than merely shooing the "lame ducks" out of Congress. It is true the resolution that has now leaped its chief hurdle by being adopted in the House of Representatives would do away with the short session of Congress, at which in alternate years a flock of defeated candidates come back with the reëlected to go on making laws for the nation. But it proposes to accomplish this by moving forward the time at which a newly elected President and Congress shall take office.

Members of Congress elected in November would take their seats in a session which would open the first week in January, instead of cooling their heels at home until the succeeding December, when some of the issues on which they were elected would perhaps be out of the picture. Under the present order, it takes from thirteen months to three years for a change of public sentiment to register itself in the personnel of the House of Representatives, to say nothing of the slower change in the Senate, with its six-year terms. If the public changes its mind only the day before election, it will be a year and a month before the new Representative is sworn in. If the day after election—three years. Because it will be two years then before another election.

It may shock many Americans to be told that in comparison with representative parliamentary governments of Europe their official régime is not, in the terminology of political scientists, a "responsible government." This is so because, in the first place, the Chief Executive is not responsible to the legislative assembly but to the people for his election—and this unquestionably is as Americans wish. But it is so, in the second place, because the tenure of office in the Senate and House is for fixed terms of years. Whatever crisis may arise, a test of popular sentiment cannot be obtained until the regular election time. In England an election might be called at once; or a Parliament might rock along for four or five years while the going was not too rough.

Considering the difficulties of France, Germany, Poland and other countries with parliamentary blocs, perhaps the United States may be just as well content that it does not have, in the technical sense, a "responsible government." But while it may adhere to the checks and balances of the Constitution of 1787, there is abundant reason for wishing the law-making authority in the United States to be a responsive government. A long step in that direction may be taken by inserting into the Constitution the amendment which is now the subject of conferences between committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The points of divergence to be composed are much less serious than on previous occasions, and the prospect of success is that much surer. The House draft of the resolution this time does not contain any provision limiting the length of the second congressional session, such as former Speaker Nicholas Longworth insisted upon, and this omission accords with Senator Norris's desire to do away with any occasion for filibusters. The House proposes to convene a newly elected Congress on January 4 and to inaugurate the President on January 24, while the Senate would set these dates as January 2 and January 15, but no difficulty is anticipated in reaching an agreement.

When this is done, it may confidently be expected that the measure will be finally approved by both houses of Congress and submitted to the states. The states, in turn, should be glad to ratify it and to do so quickly.

Those New Football Rules

CLOSE students of American intercollegiate football have been studying the changes which have just been announced by the Football Rules Committee with much interest, and it seems to be the general opinion that these revisions can accomplish the purposes for which they have been framed—an increase of safety for the players—and still have little or no effect on the game from the spectators' point of view. If such proves to be the case, football will be a big gainer in the eyes of the public as well as the players.

That there were far too many fatal mishaps in the 1931 season, even though the number really chargeable against the game was only about half that originally reported, was generally admitted, and those in charge of the rules were among the first to recognize that something must be done to make the game safer before the 1932 season opened. They also realized that if football were to be kept football, it would be necessary to devise new rules that would lessen the hazards without destroying the interesting and spectacular features of the sport. This they have apparently accomplished, although it will take a season or two to prove their success.

From a spectator's point of view, one of the changes which will be most noticeable is that relating to the kickoff. Permitting the side kicking off to place kick, drop kick or punt, while at least five of the receiving team must line up not more than fifteen yards from the point of kickoff, will undoubtedly prevent the flying wedge formation, which received so much adverse criticism last fall; but it will reduce to a very small number the long runbacks of kicks which have been most spectacular features of the game in the past. It will also probably result in most kickoffs being of the punt variety.

The new rule against the flying tackle and the diving block also applies to what have been spectacular plays. There is little question, however, but that they have been dangerous, and their elimination will not seriously affect the liveliness of the game. The extensive use of hands by the defense, limited by another rule, will also be missed for a time, but not seriously. As to the change which declares the ball "dead" the moment any part of the carrier except his hands or feet touches the ground, there is no question but that some of the spectacular runs of the past will be ruled out; but "piling on" should be entirely eliminated, and that is a phase of the game which has been the cause of much trouble.

It is now up to the coaches, players and officials to see that these changes in rules are so carried out as to obtain the benefits which are intended. The rules committee must receive the full coöperation of all those connected with the coaching and playing of the game if the desired results are to be accomplished and if American college football is to maintain its present prestige.

Nationalism vs. Nationalism

THERE could hardly be a better indication of how far nationalism has swung in Germany than the fact that President von Hindenburg, who was elected as a Nationalist, is regarded today as the bulwark of the parties favoring moderation and conciliation. Hitlerism has gone so much beyond the nationalism of 1925 that the announcement that the Field Marshal will stand for reëlection is seized upon—in other countries at least—as some assurance of German stability in the next few months.

It is felt that the prestige of the veteran President—the former monarchist who has stood so stanchly at the head of the Republic—precludes the election of an extremist backed by the Fascists and Nationalists. This foreign estimate of the situation may be belied by the event, for the Hitlerites, the Hugenberg Nationalists and the Communists will muster strong opposition if they can unite.

In any case, it would be a mistake for other nations to rest complacently in the belief that the wave of nationalist feeling expressed by both Hitler and Hugenberg is subsiding. Well-informed Germans believe that these movements, particularly Fascism, have their roots in economic distress more than in resentment toward France. Naturally, decrees of recent months, reducing wages and increasing taxes, have aggravated discontent with both internal and foreign affairs.

Nor is the prospect very bright for a lessening of the irritations which cause unrest. Something depends upon the French elections, now expected to be held in April. A swing toward the Right and a hardening of the French attitude on reparations would not ease the position of Chancellor Bruening in the Reichstag, which meets next week. Nor would it lessen the chances of the Fascists to gain control of the Prussian Diet in the elections scheduled for May.

On the other hand, if the Hitlerites make an impressive showing against President von Hindenburg in the presidential balloting on March 13, French nationalism will have fresh excuse for alarmist argument. Unhappily, nationalism on one side of the border feeds nationalism on the other.

Nor is there much prospect of immediate relief from economic distress in Germany. But the reparations conference, which meets at Lausanne in June, will make some arrangements to continue the moratorium on reparations and may devise a more permanent adjustment to lighten German burdens. Work to that end will probably be promoted if the stalwart symbol of German stability is retained at the presidential helm.

"So Shines a Good Deed"

TO MRS. MINNIE MADDERN FISKE the world was a stage, but as has been said in another connection, the stage to her was not the world. Larger than the theater were her interests, great though her accomplishments were there. She was prouder of her success in spreading humane education than she was of her well-deserved fame as the actress-manager who was chiefly responsible for introducing the Ibsen drama into the United States. Those who sought to draw her out on her theories of acting and stage management found themselves soon shunted to the needs of the local Animal Rescue League or listening to a vivid exposition of improved means of raising fur-bearing animals for skins to be obtained humanely.

As a child-actress, Minnie Maddern was one of the many juvenile stars that came to the stage in the wake of Lotta. And after acting the standard children's parts in "Richard III," "Macbeth" and other plays in the repertory of McCullough and Davenport, she was placed at the head of her own company.

Her performances of Nora in Ibsen's "A Doll's House," starting in 1893, marked a turning point both in her career and in American theater history, bringing as it did a sense of contemporary significance into a drama that was largely devoted to traditional and outmoded romantic themes. Long was her climb to favor in this new vein, but she believed in the value of what she was doing, and today we see her for what she was, a dramatic prophet of a new order.

In 1901 Mr. and Mrs. Fiske established one of the great stock companies of American theater history at their own playhouse, the Manhattan. With Mrs. Fiske appeared Mr. John Mason, Mr. George Arliss, Miss Emily Stevens and other players of such quality that they afterward headed companies of their own.

Privately she kept up her great work for humane education. Incalculable were Mrs. Fiske's services in obtaining humane legislation and in increasing legal restrictions on the use for millinery purposes of feathers cruelly obtained. She had the courage, on many occasions, to grab the arm of a burly teamster while he was beating his horses. Nor would she leave the scene until the man chose between arrest and greater consideration for the helpless beast. Golden words will be uttered in praise of Mrs. Fiske's art, but she had her chief reward in the look of dumb gratitude in the eyes of thousands of horses and "waifs and strays" that over a period of more than half a century she succored and protected.

No Federal "Dole"

DEFEAT of the La Follette-Costigan bill for federal assistance in unemployment relief and of the various substitutes for it offered in the United States Senate marks evidently the effacement of this political issue from the agenda of the present term of Congress. The Senate has decided in effect to adhere to President Hoover's program of local and state action, rather than federal, to cope with community needs.

Antipathy for anything that might be called a "dole" no doubt had a considerable part in the Senate's action. The use of this term to characterize proposals for federal relief in America may be as inaccurate as to certain details as it is when used to describe the overloaded unemployment insurance systems of some other countries. But there is no question that the dislike for the word "dole" is an expression of the disfavor of millions of Americans for any arrangement that would tend to encourage some to feel that "the Government owes me a living and has unlimited resources for giving it to me."

The resources of the Federal Government are fundamentally the same resources as those of the local communities that were asking for aid. One of the paradoxes of the situation is that many of the eastern cities whose spokesmen proclaimed their need of federal assistance represented sections which would have had to pay more money in federal taxes than they would receive in grants. Funds do not increase in value or efficacy merely by being sent to Washington and back. It is the responsibility of the community—and of individuals of means—to see that the funds are raised to give needed relief within their ken.

The National Government, it is true, has a responsibility toward the unemployed person. If needs were distinctly severer in some regions than others, federal assistance might reasonably equalize the strain somewhat. But the responsibility of the nation primarily is not to assure the individual a living, but to promote and protect his freedom of opportunity for earning one. The Hoover Administration, with nonpartisan support, is pressing vigorously measures to restore such opportunity in the face of the present economic emergency. Relief which will provide normal jobs is the very best kind of relief.

The support which the La Follette-Costigan bill gained, particularly on the argument that it would draw relief revenues mainly from the incomes of the wealthy, should give financiers and business men an inkling of what is expected from them in the way of public responsibility. It behooves them and all other citizens to put their shoulders to the wheel in whatever way they can to further the movements for a restoration of wholesome business activity, in order that the question of a federal "dole" may not need to become an issue in the country after having been disposed of in the capital.

Editorial Notes

Sweden and France are to send out one expedition apiece to the arctic this spring. Norway will send two, Denmark and Canada four, Finland five and the Soviet Republic seven. It begins to look as though "Little America" of the antarctic would have its counterpart in an "International Settlement" at the northern end of the earth's axis.

Princeton, whose football record failed to show a top-heavy string of victories, granted 101 athletic awards to students engaging in fall sports. This fact, bearing signs of extensive student participation, is a record probably more worth while than a piled-up score of football victories would have been.

The purpose of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is to lend $2,000,000,000 of the Government's money for the purpose of freeing tied-up business and strengthening organizations needing additional liquid resources. Is this not really a "liberty loan"?

It augurs well for a nation when its President does away with vote-getting White House handshakes to turn his hand to a campaign for restoring the nation's prosperity.

"What we need today," says Nicholas Murray Butler, "is not narrow men, but broad men sharpened to a point." And it is usually a long, hard grind that brings such a result.

The extension division of the University of California now has a course on how to travel. Those who take this course will no doubt wish for a few practical examples.

How many wives, do you suppose, have shown their husbands a recent news story from Chicago about 500 cooks dining out?

Halfway to Utopia: In Norway

By R. H. MARKHAM

Mr. Markham, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR's correspondent in the Balkans, has been traveling northward. He has recorded his impressions in a series of articles, of which this is the third

Oslo

NORWAY resembles a cross section of frosting, spread over the upper left-hand corner of Europe. And a very fancy frosting it is, too, broken into a thousand fantastic frills and lacelike ruffles, formed by jumbled islands, sinuous fiords, jagged lakes and bristling promontories.

For the most part, the frosting is very thin. But, gradually oozing down toward the bottom of the cake, it has thickened and there looks like a bulb on the end of a stiff, crinkly ribbon. At that place the country is 270 miles across, while farther north, at the narrowest point, where it stretches up over the corner of the continent, it is only five miles wide. It curves about the north end of its neighbor, Sweden, and used to go on past another neighbor, Finland, clear to Russia.

At that time it monopolized the coast line of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, shutting Sweden and Finland away from those waterways. But Finland wanted a little water front on the north, bleak and forbidding though it is, so Norway kindly receded a little, letting Finland push a corridor up to the outside world, between it and Russia.

Consequently Norway isn't quite so long as it used to be, but it's long enough—the longest country in Europe west of Russia.

The Norwegian coast line, with all its zigzags, is 12,000 miles in length and the country itself over 1200 miles.

It has not been easy to make lines of communication in this long narrow land, which consists largely of mountain crests and slopes, of bold, bare rocks, steep valleys, massive glaciers, numerous lakes, vast snow-covered wastes and deep, winding fiords thrusting their gnarled, sharp-pointed fingers in among giant precipices. Roads and railroads have to blast their way wherever they go and when they have once worked through to their destinations they have to carry on a vigilant struggle during a large part of the year to keep free from drifting snow. Because of this implacable hostility of the land to roads and railroads, the people do much of their traveling by water, using sail, motor, steam and row boats, piercing up fiords, dodging among islands, skirting promontories, hurtling through rapids.

* * *

But, whether on land or water, the Norwegians are constantly in the midst of stark, grand, gripping nature. They daily see glaciers without rivals in Europe; waterfalls which, mingling with the light of the northern sun, weave rainbows from tints found nowhere else; limpid, blue waters winding through mountain crevices that surpass the grandest canyons; bleak crags, stormy seas, furious tempests, and indomitable trees, which cling to bare boulders with a grip that defies hurricanes.

And these conditions, working on a little group of people through centuries, have turned it into one of Europe's hardiest, most forceful, races. The Norwegians constitute one of the very smallest nations in Europe. They are a handful of folk, as a single big family. And the intimacy of their relationships have generated excellent qualities.

They are in a way the least pretentious of the Scandinavians, the most outright and the most earnest. They seem to be hampered but little by formalism, to have an especially keen sense of actuality, to have raised very few artificial barriers among themselves and between themselves and others.

And this is due not only to the starkness of life in their land, but also to their long struggle for complete independence. They have developed a temperament of opposition, of change. Norway's period of ancient glory, when its vikings ruled the seas, was in the very distant past. Since then it has undergone centuries of partial or complete subjugation. For decades it was small money, used by big states to complete bargains at diplomatic conferences, first being given to Denmark and then to Sweden. Generally speaking, its yoke was not very heavy, but any foreign yoke is unpleasant, so during the whole of the nineteenth century Norway strove for liberation.

It prepared itself for liberty; made that its great mission. It opposed established forms. Its history was in the future. Each day it was writing it; so the nation put forth all its energy to write it well. Thus history and nature combined to form a serious, dynamic people. Tall of stature, hardy, capable of unusual endurance, ardently devoted to ideals, they have won a place in the world of culture and well-being which many larger nations, living on richer soil, might envy.

* * *

Though winning their freedom only as late as 1905, they govern themselves in a very democratic manner, which assures women, peasants, workers and every group of people of a full share of authority.

Though the inhabitants are scattered over a large territory and many of them live in sparse settlements, practically none of them are illiterate. Their state theater is one of the distinguished ones of Europe, and the plays of their greatest dramatists have appeared on the leading stages of the western world. The works of a number of their authors are read in almost every language from Sofia to New York. The Norwegian people have built a studio for their most gifted sculptor and provide him with a regular income, leaving him free to devote all his energies to his work.

Norwegian art, like its drama, has a robust, reforming aspect. It tends to lack some of the tranquillity of that of Denmark and the classic ease of that of Sweden, being more dynamic and provocative. It often preaches and exhorts. It is bold and "modern," but its modernism is not merely a mad revolt; it is rather a vehement sermon, a stern message.

The Norwegians have one of the largest mercantile fleets in the world; they possess far more ships per capita than any other nation. In the field of exploration they are among the first nations.

Less than a third of their 2,850,000 inhabitants live in the cities, of which the largest is Oslo, the capital. It is an attractive, genial, intimate city with 250,000 inhabitants, scattered over the sides of wooded hills, surrounding the end of a narrow, picturesque bay. Its broad main street terminates in a park at the portals of the royal castle, and only a low, wicker fence separates the sovereign from his people.

One of their choicest treasures is a viking ship nearly a millennium old. They still face unexplored seas, eager to search out new paths for humanity.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

Mr. Mencken Toasts Sobriety

H. L. MENCKEN seems ever to enjoy romancing in print about the good old boozey days in newspaper work, telling how the boys managed to keep stewed during most of the off-hour time and how pleasant managing and city editors were about it. I note in the Baltimore Evening Sun for January 11 a two-column contribution from his grist mill which breathes unfaltering love of journalism in the grand manner of the 'nineties.

In this article, Mr. Mencken states that he went to work as a newspaper man just thirty-three years ago, "a slim and even cadaverous youth of eighteen." He describes how, as the linotype and advertising linage in time entered the newspaper office, drunkards were heaved out, and all over the country a new order was established. Though Mencken stands for the Bohemian tradition in the minds of young newspaper men of this generation, and does a heap of fast-language writing on the booze subject, he is not and never has been a souse, and I note in this Sun paper article his assertion:

"During my apprenticeship I was introduced to the theory that many of the wettest of my elders were geniuses behind their breaths, but, when a city editor, I began to handle their copy, I discovered some doubts about it. The truth is that, in those days as in these, good work was done only by sober men."—*Marlen Pew, in Editor and Publisher.*

A New Rubber Source

TWO and a half years ago, a Soviet employee near the Chinese border noticed the highlanders of a certain region chewing some kind of gum in the American manner. He found that this gum came from a plant, hitherto unknown to scientists, which grew on sunny slopes from 4000 to 5000 feet up. Examination showed that the root of this plant contained 40 per cent latex, yielding 95 per cent pure rubber by a process of extraction both simpler and cheaper than that used for the latex of Brazilian and Malayan rubber trees.

This plant, which can be grown in valleys, flowers twice a year and resists frost, though it demands hot sunshine. It has been found so valuable that the Soviet Government plans to complete this year a rubber factory with a daily capacity of sixty tons and to have 250,000 acres planted in the newly found "towsagis" by the autumn of next year.

Russia, in her future industrial development, stands to make large gains from the exploitation of this new rubber source—if it realizes on all its promises. And if it can be grown in this country, towsagis may also help to solve some of our rubber problems. At least, it might pay some enterprising American to get hold of a few plants and try to cultivate them here.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register.*

These Better Years

WHEN one has listened too long to counsels of economic despair, a good antidote is a sort of solitaire that one can play with a pencil and paper and any handy compilation of American business and banking facts.

For example, by placing the national statistics for 1931 beside those of the last of the "normal" business years, 1914, one can astonish himself by discovering the high plane on which existence among us continues to function, and how far above the general level of pre-war living is the bottom of what we presently call a depression.

In 1913, the total national income was $36,000,000,000, or $360 per capita. In 1931, it is estimated, it was $70,000,000,000, or $562 per capita. Our total volume of retail trade in the earlier period was $22,000,000,000; in the latter $40,000,000,000. Bank deposits went from $19,000,000,000 to $52,000,000,000; savings accounts from $9,000,000,000 to $28,000,000,000. Making every allowance for increase in population and the price index, the improvement is marked. In 1923, the total of new life insurance written was less than $12,000,000,000. In 1931, it was $16,000,000,000. More gasoline was sold last year than in the year before. More households were supplied with electric current, and the quantity used was larger, than in 1930.

These are fundamental indices. They cannot obscure the fact that hundreds of thousands are unemployed, or the fact that in some way the industrial structure must be altered to absorb them. Probably statistics are small solace to one who feels the pinch of want.

But the fact remains that for the 42,000,000 now employed and for their dependents—for those who are getting by, with fewer frills than formerly, but comfortably and with their normal needs attended to—living in the last generation has become measurably richer. In these dislocated times the plane of living is still above the pre-war standard.

There is among us much less absolute unhappiness than prevailed in the depressions of the 'seventies and the 'nineties. Elderly observers remark the lack of any pronounced social unrest in the last two years, the strikes, riots and violence that spring from abject wretchedness. This is due to the plain fact that we have learned at least a little about taking care of one another in times of stress.

That we are able to do this is itself a testimony to a higher and somewhat more civilized order of life. We are many miles from the ideal state; we shall continue to be until every American willing to work can find a means of livelihood; yet even in adversity we ought to recognize that the broad movement of American life has not ceased to be forward and upward.—*Detroit News.*

Exit: "Masters" of Men

IT IS doubtful whether so rapid and extensive a deflation of the wage earner's income has ever before taken place in the United States with so nearly a total absence of open conflict between "masters and men." That once familiar phrase sounds too old-fashioned today to describe any really existing relationship; in that fact itself undoubtedly lies much to the explanation of the entire country's comparative freedom from social disorders of the violent sort. It seems a far cry back to the Homestead riots of 1892, to the Pullman and railroad strikes of two years later, or even to the Colorado mine disorders of 1914.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Washington's Faith in God

DELVING into various source-volumes, one is impressed by Washington's avowal of a protecting, interposing, and guiding Providence.

Of this great and good man, Chief Justice Marshall, his friend and fellow great servant of our country, records in the biography written at the behest of the family, "Without making ostentatious professions of religion, he was a sincere believer in the Christian faith, and a truly devout man." Henry Cabot Lodge's later study of the facts led to this statement, "He made no parade of his religion; for in this, as in other things, he was perfectly simple and sincere. He . . . believed always in an overruling Providence and in a merciful God, to whom he knelt and prayed in the day of darkness or in the hour of triumph with a supreme and childlike confidence." In the latest study on "Washington as a Religious Man," issued under authorization of Congress by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, it is recorded, "At the age of twenty-three, he counted the bullet holes in his coat after Braddock's defeat and acknowledged with common sense practicality that a power higher than man had saved him; the Revolutionary War taught him lessons he was too honest to deny, and, as a result, Washington's belief in God became the simple faith of a child confirmed and strengthened by the actual, living experience of a man."—*Bible Society Record.*

Defining Economy

LET there be no misunderstanding. Thrift and economy and frugality are virtuous terms and do not by any means spell stinginess picayunishness, miserliness or avarice, or any of those despicable attributes which have their origin in the realms of darkness. Conserving is not merely doing without; saving is not hoarding. These base things do but corrupt American life. True economy is not withholding spending; it is spending wisely. A frugal man is by no means a tight-wad.—*The Kansas Banker.*